Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

You Live With Your Carpets.

You can't get away from them. No matter where you look visions of that carpet will haunt you if it's not right. If it's of poor quality it's bound to wear shabby right where it can't be covered.
Our carpets wear well and look well.
The prices will please you.
Call and inspect our line.

A. C. Titus Company.

REMEMBER

After October 15
The law is off on GROUSE, PARTRIDGE, WOODCOCK and QUAIL. You will find them fresh shot at our store.
FANCY HAND-PICKED BALDWIN APPLES, 60c. PER BUSHEL.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

DETAILS WITHHELD.

International Agreement as to Peace Negotiations.

Designed to Keep Differences from Chinese Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Additional reports from Mr. Conger today record the progress of the efforts being made at Pekin to bring the foreign ministers into agreement as to the basis of negotiation with China. The department still declines to make public any of the details of the deliberations of the ministers and it appears that this reticence is a matter of international agreement, the purpose being to avoid presenting any of the differences that may arise from time to time to the notice of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, who might use them to serve their own ends.

No advice has yet been received here confirming the report that Russia has annexed territory in Chi-li province, and the impression prevails that if the Russians have occupied any territory there, it is simply a military movement in preparation for the maintenance of the Russian forces at a suitable base on the road to Pekin for the approaching winter.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY ENDORSED.

Abuses of Second Class Mail Matter Privileges Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Postmaster General Smith, in his forthcoming annual report, will again call the attention of Congress to the abuses of the second-class mail matter privileges and will renew in vigorous language his former recommendations for legislation looking to the abolition of these abuses. Another feature of the report will be the review of the growth of the rural free delivery system in all parts of the United States and a strong recommendation in favor of its general extension.

Suits Against the American Wood Paper Company.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—John D. Wing and Wing & Evans of New York have brought suit in the supreme court for $115,000 against the American Wood Paper Company, whose bonds, some of which they hold, matured last May. This is a step toward enforcing stockholders' liability for debts of the company.

London's New Lord Mayor Installed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Alderman Frank Green, who was elected lord mayor of London September 29, was formally installed in that office at the Guildhall this afternoon.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR GREGORY.

Elmer J. Rathbun Named for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—Governor Gregory announced a number of important appointments today.

Elmer J. Rathbun of West Greenwich was appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Eugene F. Warner, and George A. Loomis, town clerk of East Greenwich, was appointed clerk of the court to succeed Mr. Rathbun. These appointments hold until the General Assembly elects.

Henry B. Metcalf of Pawtucket was appointed commissioner of sinking funds in place of Olney Arnold, deceased, and Horace S. Kimball of Providence was appointed a member of the board of state house commissioners in place of Mr. Arnold. These appointments are subject to ratification by the senate.

William H. Ballou of Cumberland was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Rhode Island School for the Deaf in place of J. Edward Studley, resigned.

Major Ethan A. Jenks of Foster, a member of Company I, Seventh Rhode Island regiment, and Corporal Nathan B. Lewis of Exeter, a member of Company F, were appointed commissioners to determine places near Vicksburg where the Rhode Island troops were stationed during the siege of that city in the civil war.

TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

Those of a Driver and Shipping Clerk Found in the Tarrant Ruins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The body of Hamilton Matthews, a driver employed by Tarrant & Co., was found today by the workmen engaged in removing the ruins of the Tarrant and other buildings which were wrecked by the terrible explosion October 29. This is the third body recovered, two of which have been identified. Of the injured two died in the hospital and 16 are yet missing. The total death roll is, therefore, 17, counting the one unidentified dead among the number missing.

Later in the day another body, believed to be that of Tarrant & Co's. missing shipping clerk, Benjamin Moorhouse, was found. It is said that Moorhouse was the only person who knew just what chemicals were stored in the building at the time of the explosion.

A Providence Pension.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Original, widow's, (special, October 22)—Catherine Dwyer, Providence.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 7, Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from Bremen.
Moville, Nov. 7, Astoria, from New York.
Rotterdam, Nov. 7, Statendam, from New York.
Southampton, Nov. 7, New York, from New York.
New York, Nov. 8, Ems, from Naples.
New York, Nov. 8, Karamanie, from Naples.
New York, Nov. 8, Washington, from Hamburg.

The Furniture Department

Of our establishment shows a good selection of

Parlor Suits, in bird's eye maple, mahogany finish, with inlaid, and solid mahogany, all upholstered in satin damask, prices $19, $35, $40, 43, $87.50.
Morris Chairs from $6.50 to $20.
Gilt Chairs, $3, $4.50, $6, $15.

Kazanjian & Co.,
110, 112 & 114 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Furniture. Rugs. China.

Second Edition.

KENTUCKY CLOSE.

Official Count May be Necessary to Decide.

Republicans Claim That Ballots are Withheld, Uncounted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Vice Chairman Henry C. Payne of the Republican national committee today received a telegram from the chairman of the state committee in Nebraska, stating that the Republicans carried the state by a safe majority; also that they have the state senate and in all probability will be able to organize the house.

Leslie Coombs, chairman of the Republican state committee, telegraphed Mr. Payne that an official count will be necessary to determine the electoral vote of Kentucky. The telegram states: "Three thousand legal Republican votes remain uncounted in the ballot boxes. Other frauds will cost us 5,000."

STILL IN DOUBT.

Both Sides Claim the State, with Chances Favoring the Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—With returns from all but 62 out of 1,881 precincts in Kentucky the Courier Journal puts Bryan's majority at 7,781 and Beckham's at 1,068. The missing precincts are about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. Governor Beckham at Democratic headquarters said: "I am absolutely certain that I have been elected governor by a majority of between 5,000 and 10,000."

Leslie Coombs, chairman of the Republican state campaign committee, said: "We still believe that Mr. Yerkes has been elected by a majority of 3,000 votes. Our figures show that McKinley has run 900 votes behind Yerkes. At least 3,000 Republican ballots have not yet been counted in certain counties, and these will increase the Republican vote. We also claim the election of four Republican Congressmen—Boreing, in the Eleventh district; Irwin, in the Fifth; McKenzie Moss, in the Third, and Hopkins, in the Tenth. We are also of the opinion that Samuel J. Pugh has been elected over Kehoe in the Ninth district."

At both Democratic and Republican headquarters today the leaders adhered to their claims of last night, the Democrats declaring that Beckham's majority is not less than 10,000. Sixty-two precincts are still out, most of them in the extreme sections of the state in the First and Eleventh districts. The Democrats assert that the Republicans are holding back the Eleventh district, while the Republicans say the Democrats are holding up the First district. The Democrats say there is no doubt whatever of the result, but the Republicans maintain they will be satisfied only when the official count is made.

NEBRASKA REDEEMED.

Legislature Republican and McKinley's Lead Not Less Than 5,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn today telegraphed here as follows:

"Fullerton, Neb., Nov. 8. Nebraska is redeemed. McKinley has carried the state by not less than 5,000. The legislature is Republican both houses."

STILL CLAIMS NEBRASKA.

Bryan Says the Democratic Ticket Received 2,000 Majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A telegram was received at Democratic national headquarters today from W. J. Bryan, stating that the Democratic national ticket carried Nebraska by a majority of 2,000 and the state ticket by 1,000, and that the next legislature will be Democratic.

CLARK ON TOP.

Controls the Montana Legislature by a Majority.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 8.—Complete returns show that the next legislature will be composed of 53 Clark Democrats, 22 Republicans, 8 Daly Democrats and one Populist. Bryan's plurality will be about 3,000, while Toole for governor and the rest of the Clark Democrats' state ticket, including Congressman and associate justice of the supreme court, are elected by 7,000. Bryan carried the state four years ago by over 3,000.

QUAY'S HARD FIGHT.

Has Only a Few Votes to Spare and May Lose the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—It is figured here by those who have kept close watch of the fight for the control of the next legislature that the Quay Republicans will have 101 votes on joint ballot, only three votes to the good.

The senate is a tie at 50, and the house, with a total of 201, is divided as follows: Quay Republicans, 103; anti-Quay Republicans and Fusionists, 55; Democratic 43; total, 201.

Mr. Quay has declared his intention of becoming a candidate for United States Senator.

The leaders of the Business Men's League, which organization has handled the fight against Mr. Quay in many of the counties for several years, assert that they have enough votes to prevent his re-election. They further declare that Mr. Quay's friends cannot organize either branch of the legislature. The balloting for Senator is to take place January 15.

FUSIONISTS IN CONTROL.

Senator Shoup of Idaho Likely to be Retired.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 8.—About four fifths of the vote of Idaho has been reported. Bryan has a plurality of 1,230. Glenn, fusionist for Congress, has 892, and Hunt, fusion for governor, 1,411. Fusionists have 42 members of the legislature, the Republicans 25, with three unreported. This probably will retire George L. Shoup from the United States Senate.

DELAWARE'S VOTE.

Official Count Will Not Greatly Change McKinley's Plurality.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—Unofficial returns of the election in Delaware today show the total vote to be as follows:

Bryan, 17,818; McKinley, 21,861; McKinley's plurality, 4,043. The official count is being made today, and while it may change these figures it will make no difference in the result.

Alexander M. Daly, Democratic nominee for Congress, ran about 1,000 ahead of the Bryan electoral ticket.

Great interest is felt in the official count of today, as there is a probability of the count changing the result in some of the close districts and possibly changing the complexion of the legislature from Republican to Democratic.

CALIFORNIA SOLID.

Will Send a Full Republican Delegation to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Nearly complete returns show that California has given McKinley and Roosevelt 28,803 plurality. The figures as compiled are: McKinley, 150,372; Bryan, 112,283. If the average of Republican gain is maintained in the precincts yet to be heard from, the plurality for McKinley will reach 40,000. There is no longer any doubt that California has returned a solid Republican delegation to Congress. Both branches of the legislature will be Republican by large majorities. This legislature will choose a United States Senator.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Legislature Will be Republican by 15 to 20 Majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—At 12:15 o'clock today Senator Scott at national Republican headquarters received a despatch from West Virginia saying that the legislature will be Republican by from 15 to 20 majority.

There is no positive information from Idaho, and both sides still claim it. The Republicans, however, at headquarters profess to believe that the state is all right for McKinley.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Bryan Says He Made His Fight for the Presidency, and Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Evening Journal prints the following telegram from William J. Bryan:

"Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8. To the Editor of the Evening Journal: You may say officially that under no circumstances would I accept the office of United States Senator, even were it tendered me. I made my fight for the Presidency, and I lost. I am not going to take other men's positions from them."

BRYAN TO M'KINLEY.

His Lot to Congratulate the President on a Second Victory.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—William J. Bryan forwarded the following telegram at noon today to President McKinley:

"Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States: At the close of another Presidential campaign, it is my lot to congratulate you upon a second victory."

BRITISH BANKERS.

They See Healthy Results to Come from McKinley's Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—England's leading representatives of high finance have been interviewed by the London correspondent of the World relative to the action in the United States.

The governor of the Bank of England, Samuel Stewart Gladstone, said: "The Bank of England never gives opinions, but you are welcome to my personal views. McKinley's election must have a healthy effect, both financially and politically. I consider it, in the first place, as a great security for the peace of the world. Here, undoubtedly, the belief has been that if Bryan were elected it might mean disturbance and unsettlement in the financial world.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST.

Land on the River at Tien Tsin Taken by Russia.

Foreign Consuls Will Protest Against the Annexation.

TIEN TSIN, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—General Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops, has officially notified the foreign consuls, through the Russian consul, that the land on the river side opposite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest. Unless all foreign owners of property immediately deposit documents proving their ownership no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the east arsenal, is included in the territory annexed by Russia. The consuls will protest against the annexation.

FILIPINO JUNTA AT HONG KONG.

Great Britain Will be Requested to Suppress It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Great Britain will be requested by the government to suppress the Filipino junta at Hong Kong, says a Washington special to the World. Secretary Hay will direct Minister Choate to represent to the British government that the Filipinos are maintaining a junta at Hong Kong for the purpose of aiding Filipinos in their rebellion against the authority of the United States in the Philippines, and that they are practically making Hong Kong a base of supplies for the insurrectionists.

Objection will be based on the ground of a violation of the laws of neutrality. In this same connection it is said that Lopez, the representative of Agoncillo, who recently came to the United States from Europe, will be closely watched, and if excuse be found by reason of his conduct he will not be permitted to remain within the borders of the United States. The suppression of the junta at Hong Kong is in accord with the policy now to be pursued with respect to the insurrection in the Philippines.

With the return to Manila of the troops sent to China, General MacArthur will be able to inaugurate a vigorous campaign.

REBELLION RUINING COMMERCE.

Revenues Decreasing as a Result of the Rising in South China.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Pekin announces that a high Chinese personage says the rebellion being organized in South China is ruining commerce, that the revenues are decreasing and that the payment of the interest on the debt next spring is doubtful.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, the despatch adds, regret the delay in presenting the peace propositions and express fears as to the future. They are ready to accept propositions based on M. Delcasse's proposals, but the foreign ministers are discussing secondary questions.

The Chinese regard the occupation of the imperial tombs of Si Ling as being more important than the capture of the emperor and dowager empress.

SIGNALS ON FISHING VESSELS.

England Proposes Changes in the Rules to Ensure Greater Safety.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—There will be a meeting at Washington today, says a Herald special, of the American members of the marine conference, to consider a proposition advanced by Great Britain for the modification of the rules and regulations regarding signals on fishing vessels at sea.

The proposition is especially important to American fishermen cruising off the Banks and to north sea fishermen. It is in the interest of the protection of fishing vessels that the British government has proposed certain changes, which relate to the manner of exhibiting lights and the danger signals to be used to prevent collision at sea.

Great Britain desires that all the nations accept the modifications in order to secure international observance. Lieutenant Commander V. L. Cottman, one of the American representatives who attended the conference, is now visiting fishermen along the Massachusetts coast and obtaining their views as to the advisability of adopting the British proposition.

Cotton Oil's Dividend.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The directors of the American Cotton Oil Company have declared an annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the common stock. Last year the rate was four per cent, and in 1898 three per cent.

Wrecked at the Mouth of the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Norwegian bark Hyderen, Captain Andersen, while in tow broke adrift and was wrecked at Little Burbo bar, at the mouth of the Mersey. Three of the crew and a Liverpool pilot are missing, but the other members of the crew have been picked up.

Later—It has now been learned that the missing men have been drowned.

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,
Importing Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities
—AND—
Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,
306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

FIRST COLD WAVE COMING.

Lower Temperature with Snow Flurries Predicted for Friday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The weather bureau issues the following bulletin:

The first well marked cold wave of the season covers the middle Western and Northwestern states, with a minimum reported temperature of 12 degrees above zero at Huron. Freezing weather is reported to southern Kansas and southern Missouri, and snow has fallen as far south as the Ohio river. Tonight the line of freezing temperature will extend over Arkansas and Tennessee, and heavy frosts will occur in the central and northern parts of the Middle and east Gulf and South Atlantic states, excepting Florida. In the Atlantic coast states from Virginia northward the temperature will be much lower Friday and snow flurries will occur from the lower Lake region and upper Ohio valleys over the North Atlantic states. The temperature will continue low for the season over the eastern part of the country Saturday but will moderate rapidly, with rain in the Gulf and Southwestern states, during Friday night and Saturday.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief Weather Bureau.

Cold and Snow in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Reports from the Northwest today show a general fall in temperature of 15 to 20 degrees, with light falls of snow at several points. This is the coldest weather of the season.

LAURIER'S BIG MAJORITY.

Many of the Old Guard in the Tory Party Suffer Defeat.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 8.—Hon. Andrew G. Blair, minister of railways and canals in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-premier of New Brunswick and Liberal member-elect for St. John city, today received hundreds of congratulations from all parts of Canada. Mr. Blair, who is the Liberal leader in the province, not only achieved a personal triumph over his opponent in this constituency, Hon. George E. Foster, former finance minister and the leader of the Conservatives in New Brunswick, but he was able to change a Conservative majority in the province at large into a minority.

The heavy losses sustained by the Conservative party in the maritime provinces are a severe blow to them and the defeat of their leader, Sir Charles Tupper, in Cape Breton county, is peculiarly bitter. Practically all the old guard in the Tory party in the province have gone down, several of the counties which have been Conservative for 20 years joining the Liberal ranks. A number of the defeated Conservatives in the maritime provinces are among the ablest parliamentarians in Canada.

From reports received up to noon today it is estimated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have nearly 50 majority in the house of commons.

DEWEY'S GIFTS.

Collection Removed from the National Museum to His Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Admiral Dewey has removed his collection of gifts, which has occupied the most prominent place in the hall of American history in the National Museum, to his home on Rhode Island avenue. The collection has assumed very large proportions, representing thousands of dollars in money value, and is almost daily added to by some admirer of the great sailor. It was placed in the museum for the double purpose of sharing its beauty with the public and as a compliment to the donors, many of whom were children, or represented the hospitality of our great cities, as well as from the admiral's private friends.

Vessels Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—British ship Angelesey, out 162 days from Swansea for San Francisco, has been posted as overdue, with reinsurance of eight per cent offered. Insurance on Italian bark Antonio, out 188 days from Sydney for Rotterdam, has advanced to 50 per cent.

Correct Dress For Men.

Do your made-to-order clothes always meet your expectations? If not, try our ready-to-wear garments; the trial may benefit you, the saving certainly will.

It must be a pleasure for mothers of boys to know of one store where they can indulge themselves; change goods as often as they will, or get their money back without question.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

ISELIN TO BE IN CHARGE.

To Manage the Old Defender Columbia in the Trial Races.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—C. Oliver Iselin will manage the old defender Columbia in the trial races next summer with the new yacht now being built at the Herreshoff shops in Bristol to defend the America's cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger. News of this definite determination of Mr. Iselin comes from a yachtsman who is in close touch with plans now under way for the defense of the cup.

FAR FROM HOPELESS.

Boer Cause Pronounced in as Good Condition as Three Months Ago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—P. Louter Wessels, a former officer in the Boer army and a brother to one of the Boer envoys who recently came to this country, addressed an audience at Hull House last evening on the war in South Africa and the present condition of his countrymen. Mr. Wessels asserted that the Boer cause is far from hopeless, and that it is in a favorable condition as three months ago. An effort will be made to secure thousands of signatures to petitions that will be presented to Congress, asking the intervention of the American nation.

RUSSIA'S BIG WHEAT CROP.

Official Reports Dispel the Rumors of Failure of the Cereals.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The preliminary official report of the Russian crops received here materially conflicts with the rumors of the alleged failure of the Russian crops which have been circulating for some weeks. The official report referred to places the wheat crop at 16,500,000 quarters, rye, 37,250,000 quarters, oats 22,000,000 quarters, and barley 25,750,000 quarters. This is the best wheat crop since 1896.

Frank L. Powell,
Chemist and Druggist,
AGENT FOR
Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.
FOR THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Furniture, Silver and Crockery Packed and Shipped
—BY—
Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,
91 John Street.
Storage.

This Morning's News.

FIRMLY SEATED IN POWER.

Laurier Leads the Liberals in Canada to an Overwhelming Victory.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—The net result of today's polling throughout the Dominion is to give the Liberal party, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a renewed lease of power for five years. The outcome is not a surprise, except perhaps to Sir Charles Tupper, the defeated Conservative leader, who has been for the last week buoying up the hopes of his party with extravagant predictions of Conservative success in the maritime provinces.

Sir Charles counted upon holding his own in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, upon winning 25 seats out of 65 in the French province of Quebec, and offsetting Laurier's majority by immense gains in Ontario, where antipathy to "French domination" was supposed to be the dominant feature of the situation.

Manitoba, the Northwest territories and British Columbia were expected by the Tory leader to return an almost solid phalanx to his support as a protest against Minister of the Interior Sifton's mismanagement of affairs in the Yukon. Instead of these hopes being fulfilled, the Liberals have made large gains in the maritime provinces. Quebec has returned more than 70 members of 65, while Conservative gains in Ontario and the West have been almost counterbalanced by the losses of close constituencies.

The government's victory has been even more sweeping that the figures would indicate, for nearly every man of prominence in the Conservative ranks has been defeated. Sir Charles Tupper himself has been badly beaten in Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia. His chief lieutenant, and one of the ablest men on the Conservative side in the Commons, George E. Foster, former minister of finance, has been defeated by more than 1,000 majority in St. John, N. B., by A. G. Blair, Liberal minister of railways and canals. Montague, minister of agriculture in the upper government in 1896, has also been left at home.

Hugh Jan MacDonald was defeated in Brandon, Manitoba, by Clifford Sifton. With the recent defeat of the Greenway Liberal government in Manitoba province to his credit, it was thought MacDonald was just the man to put up against Minister Sifton, while the fact of his being the son of the late Sir John A. MacDonald, the great Conservative chieftain, was regarded as likely to win back to the party those who deserted it in 1896 and thus make Liberal success possible. Mr. MacDonald was induced to resign the provincial premiership in Manitoba and reenter Dominion politics with Sir Charles Tupper.

The defeat of nearly every member of prominence among the Conservatives assures a weak opposition to the Laurier cabinet in the new Parliament. Thus, securely seated in power for another five years, the Liberal party will be free to carry out the trade and transportation policies which it had somewhat haltingly pursued during the three years.

The sweeping success of the Liberal party means an endorsement of the straight preferential tariff, which is now 33 1-3 per cent in favor of Great Britain as against the world. The death blow has thus been administered to the policy of a mutual imperial preference which Sir Charles Tupper's policy stood for, and which was beginning to meet with some consideration in England. The dream of a zollverein of the British empire is quite dissipated. The assured policy of the future for Canada is a moderate protection of home productions, with a tariff preference in favor of imports from the United Kingdom and sister colonies.

The government of Sir Wilfred Laurier will pursue with added vigor the policy of completing the Canadian deep waterway between the great lakes and the Atlantic, upon which nearly $80,000,000 has already been spent. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, who appealed especially to the electorate of Montreal upon this policy, including the expenditure of $5,000,000 additional upon harbor improvements in Montreal, will have a free hand in expediting his scheme of making that port the point of transshipment for the grain trade of the West. The Connors syndicate of Buffalo will be able to proceed in safety with the construction of its immense elevators in Montreal. This will considerably affect the grain trade of Buffalo.

On the other hand, one result of the election has been to wipe out the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian bay canal scheme, in the list of possible competitors with the St. Lawrence route. The promoter of the project quarrelled with the government candidates in Ottawa, and so sacrificed all chances of having the government guarantee the bond of the English syndicate, which was prepared to proceed with the construction on this condition.

Mr. Blair's triumph in St. John, N. B., is a victory also for the Grand Trunk railroad, so that, if the Canadian Pacific railway carries out its threat, it will mean that that company will transfer the whole of its Canadian traffic in winter from St. John to Boston.

NO NEW AGREEMENT.

United States Has No Secret Understanding with the Powers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—While satisfactory progress is being made in the negotiations in progress at Pekin, the real danger will, it is believed, arise when Russia takes formal steps for the protection of her railroad interests in northern China. That she should be given authority to adequately protect her railroad is thoroughly appreciated in official circles here, but how such a proposition would be received by Great Britain and Germany is a matter which must be given serious consideration.

Under article 3 of the Anglo-German agreement, Great Britain and Germany reserve to themselves the right to take such measures for the protection of their own interests as may seem advisable, irrespective of the move of any other power to suit their own views.

It is conceded to be possible that any steps that may be taken by Russia to insure the safety of her railroad interests, after the peace negotiations in progress in Pekin, may be regarded by the signatories of the Anglo-German agreement as causes for the seizure of territory in the Yang Tse Kiang valley and in the province of Shan Tung. As Japan has assented to the agreement in its entirety, she would require Chinese territory if other powers did so.

In view of this possibility, there has been considerable talk here of the origin of a combination to prevent any such move, the parties to it being Russia, France and the United States. It can be stated on high authority that no understanding has been reached by Russia, France, the United States and Japan to counterpoise the Anglo-German agreement—for one reason, because Japan is committed to the Anglo-German compact, and for another, because the United States has not been approached by either Russia or France, nor has it approached any nation itself.

There is no intention on the part of this government to enter an alliance with any power, the administration desiring to keep aloof from all entanglements with other governments, which would only be prolific of further dissension, and, perhaps, make a settlement of the Chinese question impossible.

This afternoon Minister Wu called at the State Department and talked with Secretary Hay about the proceedings of the foreign ministers in Pekin. The department takes the ground that, while the ministers themselves are trying to get together on common ground to present a united front to the Chinese in the negotiations, it would be highly impolitic to make public any little dissensions or differences; therefore, all that can be learned officially is that fair progress is making.

Minister Wu was concerned over the situation at Pao Ting Fu, where the Germans seem to have condemned to death certain high Chinese functionaries. This subject promises to lead to energetic remonstrance from the Chinese government.

OVATIONS EVERYWHERE.

McKinley's Journey to Washington a Triumphal Trip.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—President McKinley's trip from his home in Canton, Ohio, toward the nation's capital today has been one continuous ovation. At every stop there has been great outpourings of the people, business has been suspended and factories along the line have added their thousands of workers—men and women—to those who have joined in enthusiastic greetings. The President has appeared at each step, shaking hands from the rear platform and making short speeches at the more important towns.

Mrs. McKinley has received her share of the popular tribute, men and women struggling to present her with flowers. Patriotism, the flag and the volunteers' uniform have figured everywhere, and the trip has been in the nature of a triumphal journey to the capital.

The start from Canton was made at 1:35 p. m., amid the boom of cannon, the screech of steam whistles and the clamorous well wishes of the President's townspeople. The presidential car "Olympia" had been beautifully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and ribbons. The people flocked to the station and as the train pulled out, sent up a tremendous round of cheers.

Many of those on the regular coaches were anxious to greet the Presidenta and soon after the start was made he consented to see a delegation from Alliance, in his own district. He met the party on the platform, grasping each hand and talking familiarly of the struggle and victory at Alliance.

At Alliance the crowd surged up to the train and when the President appeared there were deafening cheers, which were renewed when he concluded his remarks. He said:

"I observe that majorities rise with prosperity, and that the American people never fail to support the flag. I thank you and bid you good afternoon."

In the big factory town of Salem a vast concourse of people lined the tracks. Little girls bore big American flags. A huge broom draped with yellow ribbons was carried at the head of a procession. The President bowed his thanks and, when order was partly secured, said:

"You are here to celebrate a victory won, not by a single party, but by the people of all parties. I go back to my public duties at the capital encouraged by your confidence, but deeply conscious of the grave responsibilities which your action of yesterday imposes upon me. I can only ask of all my countrymen their sympathy and support in the solution of the great problems that rest upon the United States, and I am sure that all of us will humbly petition the guidance of that Divine Ruler who has never failed this government through all of its vicissitudes from its beginning to the present hour."

The President's words were greeted with tremendous applause and cheering.

It was pitch dark when the train reached Allegheny, but a big crowd was in waiting, and a delegation headed by Mayor Diehl of Pittsburg and Mayor Wyman of Allegheny clambered aboard. They were received by the President and warm greetings were exchanged. The President asked as to the results in Pennsylvania and evinced great interest when told that the majority would reach 280,000. There were no formal speeches.

Owing to extensive depot changes the Presidential cars were detached and run to the suburb of Shadyside, thus avoiding possible danger, but disappointing those who had gathered to give hearty greeting. The President greatly regretted the necessity of this move.

Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received by the President during the day.

295 AGAINST 152.

Nebraska Probably Goes for McKinley and Kentucky for Bryan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—No news that materially changes the result of the Presidential election remains to be given. McKinley is likely to have 295 votes in the electoral college, to probably 152 for Bryan. When the last despatches came tonight Kentucky and Nebraska were considered, but the former has apparently been carried by Bryan and the latter by McKinley.

Despatches from Nebraska indicate that the result in that state may not be definitely known until the official count is made. A fair statement of the situation is that McKinley has the state by 4,000, that Deitrich, Republican, is beaten for governor, but all the other Republican state candidates are elected, and that the fusionists control the legislature on joint ballot.

Sources apparently very close to Mr. Bryan make announcements of interest to those who are concerned about Mr. Bryan's future. It is said that under no circumstances will Mr. Bryan be a candidate for the United States Senate. It is also said that Mr. Bryan is not training for a renomination for the Presidency and that he would only become a candidate in response to very urgent and general demands from his party. It is further said that he contemplated devoting his time to literary work, preferring employment on magazines to daily newspapers.

Republican and Democratic hopes as to Kentucky rose and fell all day. The chances seem to be that Bryan has a little the best of it, and that Beckham, Democrat, is elected governor. The Republicans claim that they have carried the election, but are being counted out. There is no prospect of serious disorder or bloodshed, both parties seemingly having grown tired of the strife and violence that have convulsed the state for four years.

In the Congressional field the magnitude of the Republican landslide was greater than had been expected. Instead of having a majority of 35 in the House of Representatives, which was indicated last night, the Republicans are likely to have a majority of 47. The Senate is likely to be safely Republican through the next Presidential election. To the surprise even of the Republican Congressional committee, the Republicans on national issues have elected two representatives in North Carolina.

Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee late tonight conceded the House of Representatives to the Republicans. He gave out a statement in which he gave the Democrats 165 seats and the Republicans 191.

The revised returns show that McKinley will have a plurality in New York state of 146,461. Bryan carried but four counties in the state. These were New York, Schoharie, Richmond and Queens. The plurality for governor, is 107,929.

Bryan's plurality in Greater New York is 27,631. He carried the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx by 27,815, Queens by 2,165, and Richmond by 625, McKinley carried Brooklyn by 3,014. The plurality of John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for governor, in Greater New York, was 41,996.

No sooner had the smoke of battle cleared away than the Democrats and the Republicans in the greater city were busying themselves with deals and intrigues regarding the mayoralty battle of 1901. The anti-Croker Democrats are at work seeking to form a combination to overthrow Tammany Hall, the basis of which combination is supposed to be the nomination of Bird S. Coler for mayor. The machine Republicans, on the other hand, are seeking to make Mr. Coler's selection as the combination candidate impossible, and are coquetting with Seth Low, president of Columbia College, who was the candidate of the Citizens' movement in 1897 and has since been a consistent Republican.

Some of the Republican politicians in New York, seeking to take advantage of the attacks made upon the police force for levying tribute on vice, and the recent incident which led to the indictment of Chief Devery on the eve of election, are talking very strongly of passing a state constabulary bill. This means the taking out of the hands of the local authorities the control of the police force, and vesting it in Albany. It is, of course, a move largely aimed at the police control of the next election. The Republicans are emboldened by their tremendous majority in the legislature, and Senator Platt and other prominent Republican leaders are heartily in favor of the passage of the bill.

Richard Croker, who is fully aware of the attacks about to be made upon his power, is preparing to retire from public view. He announces his intention of sailing for Europe in a very short time. He has so far not announced any intention of abdicating.

It will be recalled that in 1894 Tammany was able to hold New York county in the face of the Maynard landslide, and Mr. Croker laid down the reins of power and went to Europe just in time to get out of the way of the local upheaval which resulted in the election of Mayor Strong.

There is no uncertainty regarding the continued Republican complexion of the Senate. In Montana the fusion forces are credited with a victory which will return William A. Clark and one other Democrat. To offset this are the Republican successes in Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, New Jersey, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming and other states.

Should the Democrats elect a Senator in Idaho and two in Nebraska, there would still be a clear Republican majority of 16 over the combined opposition, while, if the Republicans win these states, their majority will be 22. The manner in which the terms are arranged precludes the wresting of power from the Republicans for several years to come.

In the House the majority over all is likely to be at least 48. North Carolina sends two Republicans, and there are gains in many other districts now represented by Democrats. Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Congressional committee places the Republican representation at 191.

The Senate will probably be divided in this manner: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 32; Populists, 3; Silverite, 1; Independent, 1; Republican majority, 16, placing two Nebraska seats and Kansas, and one Idaho seat in the Democratic column.

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It costs a mill a day—one cent every ten days—to make a hen a lively layer when eggs are high, with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. Calculate the profit. It helps young pullets to laying maturity; makes the plumage glossy, makes combs bright red.

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

Fed to fowls once daily, in a hot mash, will make all their food doubly effective and make the flock doubly profitable. If you can't buy it we send one pack, 25 cts.; five, $1. A two pound can, $1.20. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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Vinol, as we have before stated, is a purely scientific preparation.

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We are in receipt of a letter from a Savation Army woman which reads as follows:

"I took Vinol after a bad attack of grippe, and so much good did it do me that I persuaded my sister to take it. She was all tired out. Had no appetite and her blood was very poor. It did her as much good as it did me."—BETSY HABERSHAW, 718 River St., Fall River, Mass.

Won't you please come in and see us? We are always glad to extol the merits of Vinol.

We will give you back your money if you don't find Vinol will do all we claim it will. Could any one do more for you?

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L. N. VAUGHAN,
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The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lense, a focusing apparates and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

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Don't argue. One fact is worth a dozen arguments.

The quality and prices of our merchandise need no argument to establish the fact that you are spending your money judiciously when purchasing at our store.

The following items are but a few of the many reasonable bargains we offer for the next few days.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

Warm weather still keeps your opportunity good to get suited in furs at about half price. Cold weather may greet you any morning, making a demand for furs which will force prices up and deplete stocks

Get suited now, while stocks are still unbroken.

Fur Neckwear, Boas, etc. $1.19 to $15.
Collarettes, in all kinds of fur, $1.49 to $15.
Storm Collars, $1.98 to $13.50.
Muffs, in variety of furs, $1.75 to $10.

Cloak Department.

An excellent Rainy Day Skirt, heavy weight, latest style, gray and navy blue, $1.98.

Grey and Oxford Home-pun Suits, limited number, while they last, $6.98.

Black Mercerized Waists, worth $1, now 59c.

$1 Black Satine Petticoats, one ruffle, extra wide, this sale, 75c.

Black Mercerized Petticoat, accordion plaiter flounce, fleece-lined, value $1.50, today 98c.

Misses' Reefers, navy blue only, 4 to 12 years. Must be seen to be appreciated. A decided bargain.

Dress Goods Department.

$1.25 Ladies' Cloth, variety of colors, for 89c. yard.

75c. All-Wool Novelties, 50 inches wide, for 49c. yard.

25c. Plain Color Cashmeres, for 15c. yard.

18c. Plaids, good variety, for 12½c. yard.

1,280 yards Fleeced Flannels, dark and light effects, extraordinary value, 5c. yard.

Hosiery and Underwear Dept.

Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, the best value in Newport. It will pay you to call and examine. Extra value in Men's Heavy Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers, Shirts double-breasted, all sizes, 34 to 50. Good value for 75c.; now 50c.

Boys' Sweaters, in navy and cardinal, with and without sailor collar, 50c.

Men's Sweaters, 98c. to $2.25.

Special. Misses' Black Wool Hose, 1 Line, 1 Rib, Sizes 5 to 8½, at 25c. pair.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, fleece-lined, at 12½c. a pair.

The best possible values in Ladies' Fleece-Lined Jersey Vests and Pants at 25c., 35c. and 50c., to be had here.

Boys' Heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers. Sold in most places at 29c.; our price 25c.

New Line of Gilt Belts, 25c. and 50c.

Fur trimmings, all kinds, 25c., 50c. and 75c. a yard.

Domestic Department.

Extra Heavy Comforter, variety of colors, 78x90 in., rare value, $1.75.

Home-made Tufted Comforters, heavy, $1.37.

Old-Fashioned All-Wool Blankets, positively every thread wool, $4.75.

Extra value Scarlet Blankets, all wool.

Feather Pillows, manufactured in this city, duck feathers, 89c. each.

Startling values in Lace Curtains, newest styles, best qualities, 85c., $1, $1.50 and $2 a pair.

Sash Curtains and Rod for 29c.

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Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, 75c. to $2.98; our Leader, 98c.

Flannelette Night Shirts, special, 98c.

Flannel Skirts, 25c., 35c., 45c. and 59c.

Infants' Fancy Silk and Eiderdown Bonnets, 25c. to $2.25.

Infants' Eiderdown Coats, 98c. to $7.

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The Glow Night Lamp, 200 hours' light for 1c.; makes and consumes its own gas. No smoke, no smell. Endorsed by leading physicians. Only 25c.

Parlor Lamps, $1.50, $1.75, $3.00 and $3.25.

Furniture Department.

American, German and French Plate Mirrors, all sizes; prices will suit.

Chairs—An elegant selection of Morris Chairs, $4 to $12.

Upholstered-Seat Rockers, maple and oak, $1.49, $1.69 up to $5.

Gold Leaf Chairs.

Rattan Chairs, variety of finishes, suitable for wedding presents; large selection.

Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, $20, $25, $35, $40, $70.

Sideboards—A magnificent line just arrived. Veritable bargains, $10.25 to $30.

Writing Desks, good values, $3.50 to $150.

The best Couches in this city, from $3.98 to $21.

Oilcloths and Linoleum, great variety, popular prices.

Carpets—Before buying your carpets, see our stock; well selected patterns, good qualities.

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Cake Boxes, all sizes, 35c. to 50c.

Cake Tins, 5c. and 10c.

Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, 89c. each.

Bread Pans, 15c.

Wash Boilers, 49c. to $2.25.

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Coal Hods, galv. iron and black, 25c.

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Floor Sweepers, $1, $2.25 and $2.50.

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IN BOOK LAND.

ANTHONY Hope's last hero will not prove a rival to Rudolf Rassendyll, or even to Black Rupert, whose villainy was of so spirited, so single-minded a sort that half he won the habits of a hero. Poor Quisante is a mortal Dan—a half-god,—who could fashion out of a trivial thing the spell-riveting unwilling admiration, however prominently the goat's hoof might be thrust forward. Alexander Quisante had one faculty of the hero—where he stood was ever the centre of the stage; he compelled attention from enemies and friends in equal measure. His basest deeds, his most shameful neglects never out-wore the hope of those who clung to him. There must be something great in a man who can recreate hope, even faith, from ashes. His career was the career of a party leader and of a mountebank; of an inspired orator and a wily and insincere demagogue. Yet because of his "moments," as his friends call them, the reader joins those who follow his fortunes with breathless interest.

"Quisante" differs from "The King's Mirror"—almost as much as it differs from "The Dolly Dialogues" and "The Heart of the Princess Osra." It has little of the careless smartness, the happy insouciance of the romantic intrigues at which Mr. Hawkins is so adept. It is free from the staidness which made portions of "The King's Mirror" almost a hobble, yet its aims and its strength are rather in sequel to the new line of work begun in that story. The other characters in the new book are alive and entertaining as usual with Mr. Hawkins's creations; one, Quisante's wife, is in herself a serious study of ambitions.

(F. A. Stokes Company.)

* * *

Readers of "Miss Carmichael's Conscience" have hoped for a longer, stronger story by the same hand. The Baroness von Hutton succeeded in writing about the most brilliant storiette of the year in which it appeared, and we now have her work in a new novel with the attractive Omarian title, "Marr'd in Making." It's a story of an absolutely conscienceless girl, in the nature of confessions. She has an intellectual conscience, discerning right and wrong, but no emotional organ of that character whatever. As she is young and beautiful, remorseless and bewitching, the story has many materials. Of these the author has made a daring study. It is unconventional and spirited; it deals with people who are far from commonplace. "Marr'd in Making" is no less a study in fluctuations than was "Miss Carmichael's Conscience."

(J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

* * *

The collection of stories by Grace Ellery Channing called by the name of the first, "The Fortune of a Day," resembles that artist's exquisitely finished verse. They are so compact, so vibrant with the unformulated emotions which make half—and the more biting half—of life. They reflect bewildering lights from their placid surfaces, like gems a spendthrift lapidary would deem not worth the cutting; they shine modestly, each with its own tint. The great crimson ruby of the study called "Ashes, Dust and Nothing" is set with cunning in the middle of the pearls and moonstones and opals of the others. Charming, complete little poems, reminding by their delightful art of Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy," these too are little novels of Italy, a country where the author has learned to understand, as few barbarians do, the witchery of it.

(H. S. Stone & Co.)

* * *

Max Pemberton gives us another romance of Russian policy in "The Footsteps of a Throne." The hero this time is English and the heroine Russian, a reversal of his last international complication. Through the perils and adventures which make the narrative so exciting Dane goes triumphantly. His pursuit of the pretty Princess Felka, princess and gamester, is full of ardor; and for him, as for any hero who is really in earnest, "over the mountains and over the waves" "love will find out the way."

(D. Appleton & Co.)

BY A HAIR'S BREADTH.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"I dare say every great invention, before it is finally hit upon," remarked a New Orleans lawyer, "has been within hand's reach of dozens of men who were unaware how near they stood to fortune. There is nothing more singular, in fact, than the way people can skate around some huge idea without seeing it. When the foreordained fellow comes along, grasps the practicability of the thing and reaps the reward of perspicacity, the others, who have been so near and yet so far, feel somehow that he has interfered with their vested rights. Lots of famous lawsuits have grown out of these conditions. But it is certainly exasperating to realize that you have stubbed your toe on a genuine gold brick and then were fool enough to walk off and let some other chap pick it up. I had an experience of that kind once myself. It occurred to me that a revolving bookcase would be a handy thing for office use, and I had one built to order. It proved a success and on several occasions I thought vaguely of having the device patented, but dismissed the scheme as 'not worth while.' Nearly two years afterward a more intelligent gentleman, up in New England, did what I wouldn't do, and today he is rolling in riches. I have been obliged to buy one of his desks since, and I never hated to give up money so badly in my life.

"Several other instances in the same line have come under my personal observation," continued the lawyer. "I have a friend, for instance, who stumbled upon the principle of the Bell telephone long before the war. He was at college at the time, and he and a fellow-student actually went so far as to construct an experimental line, over half a mile long. They had it in successful operation for several weeks, when it was discovered and destroyed by a cantankerous professor, and thus vanished what might have been one of the biggest fortunes in the world. The incident had almost faded from my friend's mind when Professor Bell launched his invention on the public. Another gentleman, who was formerly a client of mine, anticipated the pneumatic tire years before somebody else patented it. He is fond of fine horses, and away back in the 70's he had a light road cart made that was almost the exact counterpart of the modern pneumatic sulky. The big, clumsy-looking tires excited great merriment among his friends. They dubbed them 'sausage wheels,' and he has told me more than once that that foolish joke was the thing which caused him to abandon the experiment. Pneumatic tires have since made half a dozen big syndicates rich. Still another acquaintance figured out the exact mechanism of the self-binding reaper nearly 10 years before the machine was covered by patents. Not being a farmer, he failed to appreciate the importance of the thing. It impressed him as being chimerical, and he pigeonholed his drawings to gather dust until he awakened to the fact that he had had fortune by the throat, only to let go again. His comments on the incident wouldn't sound well at a prayer-meeting."

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

GIRL'S GOWN OF GRAY.

Today's sketch shows a girl's costume of gray goods, the skirt being plain in front and plaited at the sides and back. The bodice has a blouse front, with a plastron of black and white striped silk. The wide collar is of dark gray velvet, and the cravat, which passes under it, is of cream silk, with choux at the breast and waist. The belt is of plaited cream silk, and the tight sleeves have dark gray velvet cuffs. The hat of gray velvet is trimmed with bunches of dark gray velvet loops and cream ostrich plumes.

Plaits are universally worn and are as much used for children as for grown

GIRL'S COSTUME

persons. For little girls there are plaited skirts of all kinds, tucked, laid flat, with hollow plaits, and, in fact, with every variation known to the adult wardrobe. The short bolero, rounded and closed at the side by a single button, is much favored by children. The collar is of tucked muslin or guipure, with a little taffeta or mousseline de soie plaiting around the edge. The newest collar is one of guipure laid over a colored lining of silk.

Cloth, especially that with a pin point variation of surface, is a favorite material for children; also corduroy and velveteen. For nicer gowns there are bengalines, poplins and cashmeres. Tiny ruches, guipure and ruffles of mousseline de soie matching the goods in color form the decorations.

AUTOGRAPHIC TABLECLOTHS.

[G. S. B., in New York Post.]

Mrs. Alexander Tweedie, the well-known English author and traveler, has a most original and fascinating hobby—that of collecting autographic tablecloths. Many notable men and women have dined with Mrs. Tweedie at her home in York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, all of whom have written their names in pencil upon the cloth then used, these being subsequently embroidered in red flax by the hostess herself. To relieve the monotony of the signatures, an occasional witty epigram or sketch is introduced; a number of the latter have been cleverly done by Sauber. Indeed, there are few artists or illustrators in London who have not perpetuated their talent on one or more of Mrs. Tweedie's tablecloth. Among these impromptu sketches is an excellent miniature of Gladstone, drawn by one of his friends, now a famous portrait painter. Naturally, the signatures show much variety; each is as unlike the other as any student of chirography could wish.

For the most part the autographs are those of present-day celebrities. Churchmen and statesmen, authors and artists, players, playwrights and academicians, are all assembled in goodly fellowship. To dine from such a cover must stimulate a flow of reason and feast of soul in the most prosaic mind. As English linen possesses the dual charms of beauty and durability, Mrs. Tweedie's already valuable collection will, like old coins and rare wine, improve with age.

It was Mrs. Tweedie who first introduced Dr. Nansen to English society, and it was at her house the explorer ate his farwell dinner the night before leaving London on his famous voyage. It is almost akin to a personally conducted tour of the Northland to visit Mrs. Tweedie's house, so filled is it with interesting relics of her journeys in out-of-the-way corners of the world. She has the best collection of Arctic curios in London. Appreciating her work as an explorer, Mr. Jackson presented her with one of the sledges he used in Franz Josef land. It hangs above the dining-room door, and to the casual observer looks remarkably small and fragile, considering the distances and country over which it journeyed. Opposite are a pair of ski, six feet long and six inches wide, on which Mrs. Tweedie traveled through the greater part of unfamiliar Finland.

A LEGEND OF ALSACE.

Knowest thou, Gretchen, how it happens
That the dear ones die?
God walks daily in his garden
While the sun shines high;
In that garden there are roses,
Beautiful and bright,
And he gazes 'round delighted
With the lovely sight.
If he marks one, gaily blooming,
Than the rest more fair,
He will pause and look upon it
Full of tender care;
And the beauteous rose he gathers
In his bosom lies;
But on earth are fears and sorrows,
For a dear one dies.

FANCIES.

"There comes Polly Perkins; let's make it hot for her?"
"How, Dolly?"
"Why, let's be real cool to her."—[Indianapolis Journal.

The court—Do you understand the nature of an oath?
The witness—I should say I did, your honor. You should hear my husband when he gets his dander up.—[Boston Transcript.

Jackson—No, I never take the newspaper home. I've got a family of grown-up daughters, you know.
Friend—Papers too full of crime?
Jackson—No; too full of bargain sales.—[Tit-Bits.

Briggs—I don't see you with Miss Beechmont nowadays.
Curry—No; that matter is off.
Briggs—You told me you meant to marry her.
Curry—So I did; but her father dissuaded me. He told me if I took her I mustn't expect anything from him.—[Boston Transcript.

Colonel Peppah—I believe in votin' early an' often, suh.
Colonel Redeye—I don't, suh. It's too much trouble to vote early, an' it's a waste o' time to vote often. I prefer to chuck in a good big bundle o' ballots all to once an' hev yer duty over with.—[Judge.

PERSONALS.

.....Queen Victoria has given her permission to Sir William MacCormac to accept and wear the Kaiser Wilhelm commemoration medal, bestowed on him by the German emperor in recognition of services rendered in the war of 1870-71.

.....Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, is lying seriously ill. He has been in feeble health since last spring, and his condition has been made worse by a cold which he contracted a few weeks ago.

.....Rev. James Gray, formerly Presbyterian minister in Pretoria, has been appointed by Lord Roberts acting librarian of the library there. It may not be generally remembered that the reverend gentleman a few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities publicly denounced Krugerism from his pulpit, and had to flee to Durban in consequence.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality—that is, waste neither time or money, but make the best use of both.—[Franklin.

Breakfast.
Stewed Pears.
Cracked Wheat.
Broiled Steak. Escaloped Sweet Potatoes.
Muffins. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Lobster Salad. Sliced Tongue.
Brown Bread Toast.
Currant Sponge Cake.
Tea.

Dinner.
Tomato Soup with Rice.
Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Potato Roses. Mashed Turnips.
Orange Trifle.
Club Cheese. Coffee.

Orange Trifle. Peel and slice six oranges; put them into a glass dish, sweeten to taste and sprinkle with shredded cocoanut. Make a boiled custard of one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and the grated rind of a quarter of an orange. When cool, pour it over the orange and cover with the whites of the eggs beaten until stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Potato Roses. To two cups of hot mashed potatoes put through a vegetable press add three tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and white pepper to taste and yolks of two eggs slightly beaten. Mix well, press through a pastry tube on to buttered tins in shape of roses, brush over with yolk of egg beaten and diluted with a little milk or water and brown slightly in the oven.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.

[New York Post.]

It is considerably less than half a century since the first woman pharmacist was graduated from the oldest college of pharmacy in America, but now there are nearly 400 women in the United States entitled to write Ph.G after their names. One of these lives and carries on the business of dispensing chemist in New York. "It seems strange," said the woman in question, "that while our sex is represented in almost every walk of professional or business life, for some inexplicable reason women pharmacists do not increase in corresponding ratio to women physicians, notwithstanding the fact that the average woman possesses the qualifications which make her especially fitted for pharmaceutical work."

An established wholesale drug house employs a woman Ph. G. as buyer. She travels extensively in Europe, and the firm regards her as one of the shrewdest buyers in the foreign trade. At present she is the only woman holding such a position. A New England apothecary whose name is almost a household word in Boston has employed graduated women pharmacists for several years, giving them precedence over men, assigning as his reason therefor that he finds that they can be depended on, or, in his own language: "No big heads, no mistakes; hence no suits for damages as the result of careless reading of prescriptions."

Many manufacturing chemists employ women pharmacists in different capacities. Much of the analytical work, such as testing for the identity, strength and purity of drugs and their preparations named in the pharmacopœia, is now done by women, who, besides their regular course of study, have perfected themselves in gravimetric and volumetric methods of analysis. After three years at a pharmaceutical college, followed by a year as assistant or articled clerk, lack of means often prevents a graduate chemist from starting into business for herself, so she begins usually as a dispensing clerk in either a hospital or a drug store, the salary ranging from $40 to $75 per month. Women occupying positions as chief pharmacists in the larger hospitals are paid anywhere from $900 to $1,200 per annum. Regarding the incomes of those having drug stores of their own, it is not so easy to get definite information, although upon good authority it is stated that in no city do the financial returns fall below $1,000 a year. The women pharmacists are admitted to the state associations and, if in business for themselves, are empowered to grant certificates of qualification to such young women as may have served the necessary term of years in apprenticeship. As yet the demand for women pharmacists, particularly as dispensing clerks in either drug stores or hospitals, is far in excess of the supply.

HUMOR IN IRELAND.

Clerical Examples of More Than Average Probability.

[Cornhill Magazine.]

In a remote country village, far from the madding crowd, German speculative theories, with which a clergyman was more familiar than geography, would have seemed about the last thing likely to influence his flock, but he was ever haunted by an awful fear of the havoc that might be wrought among them by such pernicious doctrines if they were not duly warned. "My britheren," he said on one occasion, "there are some German philosophers that say there is no Resurrection, and, me britheren, it would be better for thim German philosophers if, like Judas Iscariot, they had never been born." And this recalls to my mind another discourse, where the preacher wound up with the comforting assurance that if we paid due attention to the instruction we had just received from him we would "all return to our several homes like babes refreshed with new-made wine."

It was on another occasion that the same speaker, having ascended the pulpit, gave out his text with all due solemnity as follows: "My text is taken from the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, and the second verse, 'And Esau took his wives of the daughters of Canaan'—or, rather, I should say, the twenty-seventh chapter and the thirty-eighth verse: 'Bless me, even me, also, Oh, my father.'" And then, as one of his hearers aptly remarked, he proceeded to preach a sermon which had nothing to do with either of them.

Absent-mindedness and a weakness for metaphor are no doubt responsible for much. To the former I credit a discourse in which the reverend preacher alluded to "Goliath fighting on behalf of the Israelites, while King Solomon sat by moodily in his tent," and to the latter a striking simile, which deeply impressed the feminine portion of the congregation, who were told that "the grave was the great wardrobe of the world, where we are folded up and put by, to be taken out new at the Resurrection." But both of these are eclipsed by an eloquent speaker who in the course of an extempore address had wandered into mediæval history. "And that haythen Soliman," he said, "whin he was lyin' dead upon the ground, sat up an' said to his friends: 'Behold, you now see the end of Soliman.'"

I do not deny that there may occasionally be a want of comprehension on the part of the audience. "What was the sermon about today, Mary?" inquired a mistress of her domestic. "Please, m'm," said Mary, twisting the corner of her apron, "I've forgotten the text, but it was about young men." "Oh, really," said the lady; "and what else was it about?" "Please, m'm, it was about young women, too." "But can you tell me anything Mr. B. said?" "I couldn't repeat it exactly, m'm, for it was a mixed-up kind of sermon; but it was very interesting," added the maiden.

But any attempt to fathom the mind of a congregation is usually fraught with danger. A priest who had delivered what seemed to him a striking sermon was anxious to ascertain its effect on his flock. "Was the sermon today to y'r likin', Pat?" he inquired of one of them. "Throth, y'r riverence, it was a grand sermon intoirely," said Pat, with such genuine admiration that his reverence felt moved to investigate further. "Was there any one part of it more than another that seemed to take hold of ye?" he inquired. "Well, now, as ye are for axin' me, begorra, I'll tell ye. What tuk hould of me most was y'r riverence's parseverance—the way ye wint over the same thing agin and agin and agin. Sich parseverance I niver did see in anny man, before nor since."

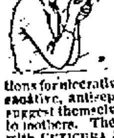
One sample more and I have finished, for I cannot do better than bring my article to an end with the concluding words of a sermon on grace: "And, me brithreen, if ye have in y'r hearts wan spark of heavenly grace, wather it, wather it continually."

AN ODD INDUSTRY.

[New York Post.]

The Roumania Jewish women of the East Side in New York have lately started a small but remunerative trade in imitation fruits. They are made of loose cotton covered with tissue paper, the stems being manufactured of wire covered with cloth or paper, and the leaves of cloth or paper. The favorite fruits are the orange, shaddock, lemon, peach, apricot and pear, and the imitation is very good, especially in the case of oranges, which are copied with singular accuracy. The cost of the raw materials is trifling—not more than three or four cents for a small orange branch with five or six fruits. These sell easily for sums ranging from 15 to 25 cents, and are eagerly purchased by the middle classes and even the working people of the city. The manufacturing is done by the women and the girls, while the selling is generally intrusted to the men and boys. More than 500 persons are engaged in this odd little industry, and all seem to enjoy considerable prosperity.

Cuticura SOAP
For Sanative Uses.



Its remarkable, emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties, derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, warrant the use of CUTICURA SOAP, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for too free or offensive perspiration, and also in the form of internal washes and solutions for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers. The use of CUTICURA Ointment with CUTICURA SOAP will suggest itself in the severer cases.

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—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
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Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
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Indigestion

Can be cured. You need not suffer in silence, thinking because you are afflicted you can never again enjoy good eating. Semit Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy for Indigestion, provide the necessary elements lacking in the stomach to assure perfect digestion of the food. Take a Semit Tablet before each meal, and your food will be properly digested. Your druggist has them, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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I AM HERE TO WAIT ON YOU.

Anything you wish; tender and juicy steaks, chops, roasts or filets. Those who wish excellent flavor and succulence, should try a steak, roast or chop from our prime beef, lamb, mutton or veal.

Pork to roast, 10c. a lb.; legs of mutton, 12c. a lb.; beef to roast, from 8c. to 16c. a lb.; mutton chops, 12c. a lb.; beef steak, 2 lbs. for 25c.; 15 lbs. sweet potatoes, 25c.; best Haxall Flour, $4.50 a bbl.; eggs, butter and cheese at lowest prices. LEVI NORBURY,
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Fresh Killed Game,
Table Eggs a Specialty.

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Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel,
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Mauviettes, Financiere
Caille, etc.
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By the use of the
Kern Incandescent Gas Burner.

Perfect combustion, perfect mixture, no black mantles, no chimneys to break; excels electricity in quality and cost of running. Note what we do with the new Kern Burner.

No. 0 consumes 8-10 cu. ft. gas per hr.; 30 c. power
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We want to place these burners in your house on trial, warranting the above results. Don't fail to examine. Sole agents for Newport.

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NEW GOODS.

New Smyrna Figs.
New California Apricots.
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CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Here Are Two Bargains:
Extra Large California PRUNES
5 lbs. for 25c.
Daisy Brand SWEET CORN
$1 per dozen.
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Kenyon & Smith's,
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BUCKWHEAT
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We are still selling our own brand of
Coffee.

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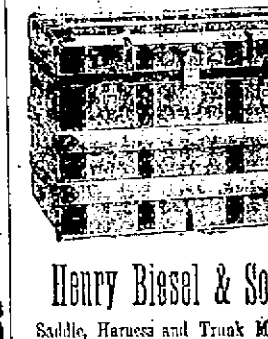

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3 lbs. Fancy Oolong Tea,	$1.00
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Best Haxall Flour, bbl. $5; bag,	.65
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Apples.
Apples.
Apples.
AND
Potatoes.
Potatoes.
Potatoes.

One car of each in today and my prices are always the lowest.
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New California Soft-Shell WALNUTS.
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Directly Opposite the New City Hall.

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Another invoice of
COFFEE!
Consisting of
Bellevue Blend, the best 25c. coffee in the city.
Ocean House Coffee, very fancy, at 30c. per pound.
Private Blend, consisting of pure Arabian Mocha and best Java, at 35c. per pound.

Some of the Finest
SULTANA RAISINS,
at 2 pounds for 25c.
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Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
ESTABLISHED 1814.

AN EXCELLENT ROASTED MARACAIBO COFFEE
Of the very best quality at 22c; 6 1-4 lbs. for $1.
My Celebrated B. & M. Coffee
(Suits everyone) at 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c. 10 lbs. at 29c.
FANCY TABLE BUTTERS.
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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

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Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

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The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

THE PASSING OF ELECTION DAY.

The amendment to the state constitution was adopted Tuesday by a large plurality, the figures being: Approve, 32,941, reject, 9,829. Newport and five towns—Middletown, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Exeter and Richmond—alone voted against the change, and four Newport county towns—Jamestown, Tiverton, Little Compton and New Shoreham—cast their ballots in its favor. The total vote in the state was 7,000 in excess of the three-fifths necessary to secure its adoption.

Upon the declaration of the vote by the governor Rhode Island will cease to have two capitals. Newport will have no session of the legislature and its time-honored and distinctive celebration of Election day has passed into history. There will be but one session of the legislature yearly, which will be limited to 60 days and its members will be given a reasonable compensation for their services. There will be no further state elections in April and the people of Rhode Island will vote yearly for municipal and state officers in November, while those who desire to vote at that time need not register until the last day of June.

On general principles these changes are all desirable, but Newport naturally regrets those among them which most affect our interests. Election day has from time immemorial been Newport's greatest holiday, a day exclusively its own and a celebration in which its people joined in hearty accord with the many who came to enjoy its festivities. It has been a day that meant much to Newport and its people, and it is not to be wondered that a very large number of our citizens cast their votes against the change. Many, undoubtedly, who believed in the practical advantages of the abolishment of the May session of the legislature and its attendant display at the inauguration of the new governor of the state, from love of their native or adopted city and its institutions cast their ballots against the proposed amendment. Such devotion to sentiment is commendable, and no one will begrudge Newport its protest against the taking away of its own.

Election day will long live in the memories and in the hearts of the people of Newport. It has made the city known throughout the country where the sons and daughters of Newport have gone to make their homes, as each recurring May brought back to their minds the recollections of the pleasures of the day; it has made Newport annually an objective point for hundreds and thousands in the state who came to participate in the time-honored customs; it has given Newporters at home a special occasion for entertaining their friends from outside the city limits and has enriched the citizens not merely in solid gain but in pleasurable occupations and given the old town a well earned name for hospitality and conviviality. It will be no more; its days are now but memories, but Newport will still live and prosper, in spite of its loss.

THE SIZE OF THE VICTORY.

The latest and most authentic figures on the result of the Presidential election give McKinley and Roosevelt 295 electoral votes and Bryan and Stevenson 155, a majority of 113 for the Republican candidates. In two states, Nebraska and Kentucky, the result is still somewhat in doubt, but in the final calculation Nebraska's vote is given to McKinley and Kentucky's vote to Bryan.

The Republicans have carried 27 states and the Democrats 18. Four years ago the Republicans were successful in 23 and the Democrats in 22 states. The Republicans have not lost but one state that they had in 1896, and have regained Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming and Washington, and the Democrats have regained only Kentucky. The Democrats were victorious only in Nevada, Montana and Colorado outside of the Southern states. McKinley's plurality on the popular vote is about 500,000, being smaller than that of 1896, when he had 601,511, which had been exceeded only by Grant's plurality over Greeley, 762,981, in 1872.

The Republican victory is not confined to the Presidency. Mr. McKinley will have in the Senate and House of Representatives a substantial majority, which can be relied upon to carry out his policy in the government of the country. The legislatures elected in the several states will choose Senators so that the Republicans will have 55 instead of 51 representatives in that body. In the House the rather unsatisfactory majority of 16 will be increased to 51, so that there will be no difficulty in maintaining the Republican policy both in the executive and legislative branches of the government. There is no question about the substantial character of the Republican party.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.

The capital punishment served out to the leaders of the murderers in Pao Ting Fu may have the effect as feared of giving the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China renewed nervous shocks which will check the hope of their speedy return to Pekin, and keep the world longer waiting for a settlement of the present Chinese problem. It is said that the ministers in China regret the action, but there is almost universal expression of approval from the foreign residents in the empire, and from all the countries come reports of the satisfaction of the people in general over the justice that has been promptly meted out to the unspeakably cruel offenders. It is difficult to get the right man in China when the guilty instigator of massacres is sought, but in this case there was no doubt. The severe punishment falls where it belongs, on those who should have been responsible for the safety of the foreign men and women killed in Pao Ting Fu, but were responsible for the abuse and death of their charges.

NOT AN ASSET.

The information that the bankrupt Count of Caserta, heir to the throne of Naples, if such a throne still exists, is about to sell the Farnese Palace in Rome, is a trifle behind the times. The Farnese is one of the finest structures in the Eternal City. It was designed by the younger Sangallo, and after his death completed under the superintendence of no less an architect than Michael Angelo, who left his mark in the magnificent cornice, the upper story and the carved ceiling in the banquet hall. The Coliseum and the Theatre of Marcellus lost much valuable material that was taken to construct this vast palace for Cardinal Alexander Farnese, who afterward was Pope Paul III. The palace descended to the Kings of Naples, one of whom, Francis II, sold it to the French government some 26 years ago, and it is now the seat of the French embassy to the papal court, and contains also the French archæological institution, established in 1875.

CHICAGO'S DILEMMA.

Chicago is in a puzzling situation, with the prospect of having to obey an act of Congress requiring that only a small amount of water shall be withdrawn from Lake Michigan for sending down the drainage canal. The state law under which the canal was constructed permits a certain amount daily and this is much larger than the government may allow. There has been so far no apparent lowering of the water levels in the Great Lakes. General Wilson, chief of engineers of the United States army, thinks, however, that the risk to lake navigation is of importance enough to receive attention at once from Congress. In the West the feeling prevails that the Illinois river has been made navigable by the canal waters, and navigation in the Mississippi has been improved the entire distance to New Orleans, and that before the large flow is checked these interests should come up for consideration also.

It is said that the secret of Denmark being the second country in the world in per capita wealth is largely owing to the movement of the people from town to country. The land is full of little communities united in interests, each with its pleasant social life and business industries. Threading the country with electric roads may prove to be the greatest move of the century toward individual prosperity. With the ease of access to other communities, and bringing the city and its widening influences almost within a few minutes of the farm door, there is little of the old sense of the word left in the term country. It is getting to mean all the advantages of city life, with the addition of the freedom and glorious freshness and width of scene of country life.

It is a famous year for peanuts. The discovery a while ago that the goober was an excellent adulterant of coffee will be freely made use of by the sellers of the ground article, the peanuts being roasted and then ground with the coffee berry. Mixed with Mocha and Maracaibo in not too generous proportions, they are said to really add to the coffee flavor without suggesting their own. If we are to be the victims of the food adulterers it is a pleasure to know that it is nuts and not nutshells of which we are drinking concoctions. The greatest service of the peanut to mankind is when it gives the rare sweet flavor to the Virginia hams made from the pedigreed porkers who feed on it.

Mrs. Toomey of a Massachusetts town will now have the pleasure of telling a peanut by aid of a toothpick along an eighth of a mile stretch of road. This silly performance will be the outcome of a wager that she made with her Republican father on the result of the Presidential election. Mrs. Toomey married a Democrat and took up the losing side.

Hon. Seth Low is now mentioned as the Republican candidate for mayor of Greater New York next year. Since the last municipal election, in which Mr. Low was defeated through the determination of the Platt machine not to endorse him, but to run a candidate of its own, Mr. Low has become reconciled to the organization, and the Republicans count on winning to him as their candidate the same following which he had as an independent candidate. Mr. Low would make a good mayor, under whatever auspices he might be elected.

The soothing influences of the fall flower show will come in well now, following the election hullabaloo of excitement.

The result of the election in Delaware gives Mr. J. Edward Addicks a better chance than ever of being elected to the United States Senate. The new legislature will have two vacancies to fill, and Mr. Addicks is likely to get one of the vacant seats. And Clark and Quay will probably be returned. Well, we cannot have everything our way.

Now that one question is settled and it is known that ex-President Cleveland did vote, there is a great desire manifested to know for whom he voted. It must be obvious to any one who has been acquainted with his springs of action in the past, but there are those who will think he stood by the silver candidate.

This is the first Presidential election since 1880 when the control of the government has not passed from one political party to the other by a swing of the pendulum of popular favor. And McKinley is the first President since Grant to receive an election for a second term consecutive with his first.

Richard Croker says that 16-to-1 had more to do with Bryan's defeat than any other issue. Mr. Croker, himself, had as much as any one man to do with the result.

It will be a long time before another Presidential candidate or political party will make a canvass in opposition to the business interests of the great people.

The Prohibition vote in the United States Tuesday reached 200,000, the largest ever cast for a Prohibition candidate.

Next year the Fourth and Fifth wards will be represented in the board of aldermen by the two John Es.

Rhode Island will be written as usual, in spite of the fact that one of its capitals has been abolished.

It is to be a mid-winter wedding for Queen Wilhelmina, and will take place at The Hague.

Every city and town in Rhode Island gave a plurality of its votes for McKinley.

Enough of politics; now let's settle down to business.

IMPERIALISM.

[New York Tribune.]

Mr. Bryan tried to make imperialism the paramount issue. He could not succeed in hiding the currency question from the people, particularly here in the East, but he undoubtedly did all that was possible to stir up prejudice by misrepresentation of the acts and purposes of the Republicans in dealing with the territories which were acquired at the conclusion of the war with Spain.

In this endeavor he was ably assisted by a body of educated and naturally conservative citizens who, except for this cry of imperialism, would have found it impossible to support free silver and the Chicago platform. In actual numbers they were perhaps equalled by other anti-imperialists who could not make up their minds to vote for unsound money. But the influence of the anti-imperialists as a whole was undoubtedly strong against President McKinley. Even those who voted for him were used by his opponents as an argument against him. The cross issue of sound money was effective in the East. Yet this was probably offset in the West by the voters who might have supported Mr. Bryan if his financial views had been the only stumbling block in their path, but who could not tolerate his attacks on American soldiers fighting to maintain the authority of the United States over its lawful possessions. So the strength of anti-imperialism in the country as a whole was put fairly to the test.

The result is an overwhelming victory for imperialism, whatever that may mean. The opponents of the administration have not scrupled to say it meant dictatorship and despotism, the early establishment of monarchy, not merely in our dependencies, but here in our own states. They know, of course, that it does not mean those things or anything like them, and when the use for incendiary speeches had passed yesterday many of their organs frankly admitted as much, and told their readers that victory for the Republicans would not mean any such calamity as they had so loudly predicted.

The imperialism which the American people indorsed so emphatically Tuesday means no usurpation, no invasion of ordered liberty, no departure from the traditions of American development. It does mean, however, with all the emphasis of patriotic ballots, that in the opinion of the American people the United States is no misshapen cripple from birth. It is a fully formed, fully developed nation, able to govern, able to maintain its authority wherever its sovereignty extends, able to meet practical problems the world over unhampered by philosophic phrases or by general application of rules of administration made to fit a particular case. The vote for imperialism testifies to the trust of the people in their sons and brothers who fight under the Stars and Stripes, their determination to support them in this work, and their repudiation of leadership which would give aid and comfort to the enemies of the American arms.

Imperialism in our dependencies signifies steadfast adherence to that conception of this country's right to hold and govern territory which Jefferson and Madison acted on in the case of Louisiana, and which Monroe and John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson acted on in the case of Florida, when they governed those territories without the consent of the governed, taxed them without representation and ruled them regardless of the constitution. That is, it simply means that the United States is to deal with territories omitted for its domestic administration as their practical needs may require. And that in turn means that they will be ruled with constant and benevolent regard for their welfare and enjoy a higher measure of liberty than they ever dreamed of before. Imperialism with reference to the rest of the world signifies that the United States is a nation among nations, equal to any duty that any other nation can discharge, inferior in power to none, that it is to maintain its rights, guard the interests of its people and be equal to its own high calling as a great and growing power for civilization. Imperialism at home signifies order, law, stability of government and repudiation of the theory that any mob may throw off authority and yield only to government of consent. Just as 36 years ago it signified repudiation of the theory that one or many states could throw off national bonds. Everywhere the imperialism which the American people voted for in re-electing William McKinley stands for the power and majesty of the American nation.

THE PASSING OF THE PEDLER.

His Successor the Traveling Eye Doctor; With His Quackery and Humbug.

[New York Tribune.]

Improvements in transportation, the mail order system in the department stores and the ambition on the part of the country store to keep abreast of the city establishments have almost destroyed the peddler's occupation.

Many of the men who had regular routes which took them weeks to cover with their wagon load of general merchandise have become local merchants, and the basket men who used to visit the houses in the suburbs of large towns have been crowded out by the trolley cars. In the New England villages, which once depended to a great extent on these peddlers, one may still see the tinware man, the peddler who buys "seconds" from the underwear factories, the rat trap and hardware man or the shoe peddler, but the German or Irish wandering merchant who used to drive up to the farmhouse and display his wares in the largest room and sell goods to the farmer's wife, to the man servant and to the maid servant, and then threw in a little extra in the way of a pair of gloves, an apron, a string of beads for the baby or a top for the little boy in payment for a night's lodging, has become a memory.

But since his departure from the scene a new character has made his appearance in the form of the oculist, and he is doing a large business, in some instances to the detriment of the eyes of those who patronize him. The older men in this line were once jewelry peddlers, and eyeglasses formed only a part of their stock. They carried rings, earrings, watches, shirt buttons and gold and silver trinkets of all kinds, and those who were good salesmen often induced men and women to buy eyeglasses simply because they were cheap and becoming. The jewelry box was an expensive investment, and it took more money to replenish it than the business would justify, and one after another of the peddlers substituted for it an equally large box of eyeglasses, and made the sale of these articles his occupation. Some of the peddlers found the business unprofitable, and left "the road," but many who were gifted talkers and who had the quality of humbug well developed had "Dr." or "Professor" prefixed to their name on their business cards, and established routes over which they traveled adjusting glasses and selling eye washes. Many of these itinerant ophthalmologists remained in the business only a short time, but a goodly number still travel through the country. Their coming is advertised by dodgers and posters, and one successful "eye and ear oculist," as he called himself in the early days of his career, used to travel through the Mohawk valley with a brass band.

"Dr. Quack will be at the Farmers' Hotel from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night for a week. Come and have your eyes tested free."

This card usually brings hundreds of people to the country hotel parlor, and nearly all go away with a pair of glasses or spectacles. The "doctor" has the room decorated with test cards, the centre table is strewn with instruments, mirrors and pamphlets and a large case of test lenses occupies a conspicuous place. If the man is of the advanced pattern of wandering eye doctors he has an ophthalmoscope and all the paraphernalia necessary for the examination of the human eye, and these, with his glib tongue and his ability to juggle with technical terms and learned phrases, are his stock in trade. The towns through which these men travel have many inhabitants who praise them and tell of their skill, but they also contain many people whose eyes have been injured by the traveling eye doctor. One of the most successful of this class of peddlers was a Hungarian, whose route was along the line of the New York Central railroad. He was a lowly man of no education, who wore many diamonds, but was exceedingly careless as to his linen and the condition of his hands. A story which he told with great glee serves to illustrate the methods of some men in that branch of business.

"Our young horses broke down," he said, "one evening near ——— and I had to put up for the night at a farmhouse. The next morning I made a dicker with the farmer for a horse, giving my lame animal and a nice sum to boot. We took breakfast and then I sold the old man a pair of gold-rimmed glasses, fixed up the old lady with a new pair, sold them each a pair to have on hand and showed two of the young folks that their eyes were growing weak and needed strengthening with glasses. Before I came away I had all my money back, and the new horse stood me at little or nothing."

The wandering eye doctor is not awed by the presence of regular practitioners, but makes his visits regularly to many places in the immediate vicinity of New York and advertises his coming and his skill in the same way as he would at Spraker's if he were making a tour of the Mohawk valley.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S COURTSHIP.

[London News.]

Some interesting particulars of Queen Wilhelmina's courtship and betrothal are supplied by our Paris correspondent. Although the Queen of the Netherlands made the acquaintance of the grand ducal family at Cannes, she did not, it appears, see her betrothed until she went last year to Berlin. She had heard a good deal about him from his sister-in-law, the Princess John, née Saxe-Weimar, and daughter of the late Princess Pauline of the Netherlands, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The moment the queen and Prince Henry saw each other they were mutually impressed, and so strongly that the queen would hear of no other suitor. She pleaded "a cold" as an excuse for not attending a dinner where she was to pass in review a number of aspirants. The queen mother, seeing this, prudently curtailed the visit to Berlin. Inquiries were in due course set on foot about Prince Henry. All the reports received about him were favorable, and the queen arranged to have opportunities to become better acquainted with him. Instead of coming to the exhibition she planned an excursion to Schwarzburg. Rooms were taken at a hotel in a picturesque site for the queen, her mother, and the duchess dowager, who was asked to be their guest.

Prince Henry was not disinclined to fall in with the little plan. He obtained a furlough to come and see his mother. He got up excursions to the show places in the principality, and accompanied the two queens in their walks, rides and drives. Wilhelmina was supremely happy in his company, and was sorry when it was time for the party to break up. As she was leaving she said to the prince, "What a happy tour! I never spent such a happy time in my life, and I feel I owe so much to you." Correspondence followed, and one fine morning the prince minister was summoned by the queen to Loo. She lost no time in informing him that she was engaged and to whom. She said she hoped the council would give its consent to the marriage she had decided upon. The Prince of Mecklenburg belonged to the oldest house in Germany. Its international situation was high, it played no part in European politics. Prince Henry could play no part in German politics, his career had been highly honorable, and he was beloved in his family circle. "When you see him," added the queen, "you will, I am sure, be of opinion that I could not make a better choice, whether for myself or my people."

LIST OF BEST APPLES.

[Ohio Farmer.]

How many really good varieties of the apple are there in the United States? In 1892 there were 883 varieties of apples offered for sale by nurserymen. This, however, represents only a small part of the total number of varieties in existence. Ever since the organization of the American Pomological Society, in 1850, it has been the duty of a standing committee of that society to carefully examine the lists of fruit now under cultivation and report the names of such as they deemed worthy of continued cultivation in the United States and British America. In this catalogue the aim of the committee has been to present reliable data concerning the behavior of varieties in various sections of our country. In 1891 the catalogue was thoroughly revised and prepared under the joint auspices of the pomological society and the division of pomology of the Department of Agriculture. Nearly a half a century has passed since the first list was presented. It contained the names of 32 different varieties of apples. This list was divided into three groups: 1, those worthy of general cultivation; 2, those adapted for particular localities; 3, those varieties which promise well.

The following made up the first group: Summer Pearmain, Baldwin, Bullock's Pippin, Danver's Winter Sweet, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Fameuse or Snow, Gravenstein, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Sweet Bough, Lady Apple, Porter, Red Astrakhan, Rhode Island greening, Roxbury russet, Summer Rose, Swaar, Vandevere, Seek-no-further, and Winesap, 22 in all.

For particular localities the following five varieties were named: Canada red, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newton pippin, Northern Spy and Yellow Bellefower.

The third group of those which promised well were: Autumn Bough, Hurley Melon, Mother and Smokehouse.

As an evidence of the care with which the list was made up, it should be stated that after the lapse of nearly 50 years all but two of the above-named varieties are still listed, and I believe all are propagated by the nurserymen of today.

The revised list of 1899 contains the names of 518 varieties. Of this number 22 are crabs, and these, with one exception, the Red Siberian, which came from France, are all of American origin. Of the remaining 296 varieties, only 41 originated in foreign lands. Of this number Russia has contributed 22, France 7, England 6, Germany 3 and Holland 1.

The following figures show the extent to which the different states of the Union have contributed to the official list of varieties of the cultivated apples of today: New York 25, Massachusetts 20, Pennsylvania 19, North Carolina 18, New Jersey 14, Georgia 12, Wisconsin 10, Connecticut 9, Ohio 8, Vermont 8, Missouri 7, Tennessee 6, Minnesota 5, Arkansas 4, Illinois 4, Maine 3, Delaware 3, Texas 3, Alabama 3, Rhode Island 3, Kentucky 2, Maryland 2, Indiana 2, Iowa 2, South Carolina 2, Michigan 1, Kansas 1, New Hampshire 1, West Virginia 1, Mississippi 1.

Thirty-one varieties in the list are simply recorded as American in origin, eight are ascribed to Canada, and of quite a number the origin is unknown.

DON'T RUN IN PARIS.

From the account of his adventure in Paris given by a young American artist lately returned after a visit to the exposition, it is dangerous to run in the streets of the French capital.

"I often run to catch a car here," says the now enlightened young man, "and I tried it over there with a tram. It was just outside the Ecole Militaire. The 'tram' was not far, and I could easily have caught it, but I hadn't gone many yards when a big soldier with a sword and a gun jumped out and called 'Halte!' I am not big, and I had no gun, so I halted. The big soldier then made me a speech in French, though I told him I was in a hurry. He seemed to be looking over my head, which I thought at the time was done for effect, to make me feel by insignificance. I kept on, saying 'Oui, oui!' like a sacred guinea pig, to show I agreed with him, but he kept up his oration, looking over my head all the while, until the tram was gone. When the tram turned the corner I got mad and said: 'Oh, go to ——!' and then the brass-buttoned idiot dropped his arm and let me pass.

"Afterward, when I told X — about it, he said the soldier thought I had come from assassinating the Shah of Persia, or the President. X — says the soldiers and gendarmes in Paris always think that, when they see any one running in the street. Nobody ever runs to catch a tram in Paris; they run only when they have assassinated somebody. The soldier was not looking over my head merely for effect; he was looking to see if the gendarmes were coming after me, and what I told him to go to had nothing to do with his letting me pass; he let me pass as soon as he thought enough time had elapsed to allow any gendarme who might be in pursuit of me to heave in sight. The Paris gendarmes are made up more for looks than sprinting. I guess X — knows all about it; he has lived a long time in Paris."

For Sale.
LARGE TRACT OF LAND,
Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.
APPLY TO
R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

Newport Dorcas Society.
The weekly meetings of the Dorcas Society, for sewing, will be resumed
Friday, Nov. 9, 1900, at the Trinity Guild House,
High street. It is desired that all interested in the work for the poor will meet to sew from 2 to 4 P. M.
Good second hand clothing may be sent to the rooms on Fridays, at that time. Cash donations gratefully acknowledged by the treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Sherman, 32 Clarke street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.—For Rhode Island—Rain and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder, except rain near the coast; fresh southerly winds, becoming brisk westerly by Friday morning.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Showers tonight; Friday fair and much colder; southwesterly to westerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weak disturbance over the lower lake region has moved slowly eastward to New York and the Middle Atlantic coast, causing generally cloudy weather in the Middle states, lower lake region, New England and the St. Lawrence, with light showers. The lowest pressure is slightly below 29.8 inches, and the area of low pressure covers the eastern districts, except the provinces, where the barometers continue moderately high. In the interior and western portion of the country the weather is fair and seasonably cold. The lowest temperatures this morning are between 16 and 20 over the Dakotas, Minnesota and northern Nebraska. In the central valleys and lake region the temperature has fallen decidedly, and in the Middle Atlantic coast and in New England the temperature is abnormally high. At 8 a. m. it was 50 at Boston, New York 52, Washington 48, New Orleans 60, St. Louis 32, Chicago 26, St. Paul 22, Omaha 22, Denver 30, San Francisco 54.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	65	70	71
Barometer,	29.78	29.69	29.67
Wind,	S W	S	S
Weather,	Fair	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 26 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 30 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 59 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 04 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 13 m
High water ..... 8 h 03 m; 20 h 35 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 27 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 29 m
Moon rises ..... 18 h 59 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 02 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 15 m
High water ..... 8 h 52 m; 21 h 26 m

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 28 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 28 m
Moon rises ..... 20 h 02 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 0 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 17 m
High water ..... 9 h 43 m; 22 h 20 m

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 29 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 27 m
Moon rises ..... 21 h 07 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 58 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 20 m
High water ..... 10 h 36 m; 23 h 19 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, November 13, 21 h 38 m, E.
New Moon, November 22, 2 h 17 m; E.
First Quarter, November 29, 12 h 35 m; E.
Full Moon, December 6, 5 h 38 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

H. O.—6th page.
Lost—Watch—7th page.
Somit Tablets—8d page.
For Sale—Mare—8th page.
Wanted—Sewing—7th page.
Lost—Pocketbook—7th page.
Wanted—Manager—7th page.
Chase's Dyspepsia Cure—7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Carpets—1st page.
Levy—Children's Dresses—5th page.
To Rent—Furnished Room—7th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework—7th page.
Glazier—Watches and Clocks—8th page.
Newport Dry Goods Co.—Furs, etc.—2d page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Correct Dress for Men—1st p.

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

FOR SALE,
Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.
To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.
Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

Two-Tenement Property.
We offer for sale, in central location, near Cranston avenue, a two-tenement property, with stable, at $1,500. Rents for $180.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street
ROOM 26.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate.
Office - - - Ferry Wharf,
Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.
To Let, Two Superior Tenements, One on Powel avenue, Ray street end, at $240 a year; furnace heat, bathroom, etc.; some eight rooms—perfect for a family.
One on Central court, off Bull street, at $252 a year—also with all modern accommodations.
OFFICE, 124 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Hours: 9 morning till 5 evening.
Telephone No. 320.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE WINTER.
First-class houses from 15 November, 1900, to 15 May, 1901, for $250 up to $600—in the "Hill" district, and other excellent localities.
(Apply at Mr. Taylor's office.)

BORN.

CHILD—In this city, 7th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Child.

DIED.

PARSONS—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. A. Swan, Mrs. Jane S. Parsons, widow of the late George M. Parsons, and daughter of the late Gustavus Swan, all of Columbus, Ohio.
Funeral services, and burial, in Columbus, O. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.
HALPIN—In this city, 8th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. W. Sheehan, 22 John street, Patrick H. Halpin, aged 81 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
HONEY—In New York city, November 6th, very suddenly, Mary, wife of Samuel R. Honey, Esquire, and daughter of the late Colonel Abraham Edwards of Towanda, Pa.
Funeral services at Emmanuel Church, Friday, November 9th, at twelve o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
HALL—In Block Island, 5th inst., Adrietta, youngest daughter of the late Hiram D. and Mary A. (Mott) Ball, in her 42d year.
JOHNSON—In Providence, 7th inst., Edwin F., son of the late Willett A. and Susan F. Johnson, in his 25th year.
THOMPSON—In Providence, 6th inst., James R., son of Ellen and the late Henry Thompson.
ENWRIGHT—In Fall River, 8th inst., Mary, wife of John Enwright.

ROBERT G. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 513 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

In cases of catarrh Hood's Sarsaparilla heals the tissues, builds up the system, expels impurities from the blood and cures.

A Bargain in a Farm.
I have a 30-ACRE farm in Middletown with a complete set of farm buildings which I can sell at the very low figure of $1,900. Can assist purchaser with good-sized mortgage at 5 per cent. Do not lose this opportunity of procuring a rare bargain in farm property. Full particulars of Mr. Hazard, agent.

Small Farms for Sale.
One of 41 ACRES and good buildings, about 4 miles from Newport line, on the East Main road and known as Almy place.
One of 3 ACRES and good buildings, situate on Aquidneck avenue, almost 2½ miles from Newport.
One of 6 ACRES and buildings, situate on Paradise avenue, about 3½ miles from Newport.
Mr. Hazard would be pleased to show either of the above to intending purchasers.
SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY,
Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 359.

GRAIN,
HAY AND STRAW
Of the very best quality.
H. L. MARSH & CO.
(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 268.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Strong, Gentle Mare,
At Mr. L. C. Joseph's, Easton's Point.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Fine House of 13 Rooms
in excellent order. All improvements. 558 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.
Moderate price.
William C. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
Two-masted Fishing Boat,
28-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; centre board. Apply to Mr. Oliver, Spring wharf.

For Sale.
A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.
Price $10,000,
A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York.
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 41 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.
No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.
No: We do not sell coon cats.
We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.
Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

CHANGES GENERALLY SLIGHT.

Adams Elected Second Councilman from the Fourth Ward by One Vote.

The board of aldermen finished the official count yesterday afternoon. They started, after luncheon, at 2:30 and at 6:40 their work was complete, the result was declared and the board had adjourned. Representatives of the Republican city committee, including its counsel, remained to the end, and left apparently satisfied with the results.

After the careful count of the mayor's vote in the morning the board decided that it would not be necessary to count many of the ballots, as it was evident that the wardens and clerks had done their work as they should, and as in most cases there were but slight variations between the official and the wardens' counts. The school committee ticket in the First ward was counted by Aldermen Haire and Shepley and Aldermen Shanteler and Hamilton, Mayor Boyle and Alderman O'Neill taking a rest. The count occupied about two hours and the changes from the wardens' count were as follows:

Bradley lost 6, Burdick lost 7, Commerford lost 1, Cottrell lost 11, Curley lost 6, McLean lost 2, Peckham lost 4, and Ward's vote remained the same. The wardens' figures for the other wards were then adopted as official and the usual resolution was written, using these figures.

As there were no close figures until the Fourth ward was reached all the other counts were also adopted as official, and the next attention was given to the votes for second councilman and ward clerk in the Fourth. The warden's count had given W. F. Adams and J. F. Dailey 288 votes each for second councilman. Great care was taken in going over the ballots, and when the count was finished it was found that Mr. Adams, the Republican candidate, had 289 votes and Mr. Dailey, the Democrat, 288—and Mr. Adams was declared elected. For ward clerk the warden's figures were: F. M. Sisson, Republican, 371; C. J. Riley, Democrat, 369. The official count transposed this result, giving Riley 378 and Sisson 372, and Riley, the present incumbent, was declared elected.

The vote for first councilman in the Fifth ward was also counted. The warden's figures were: J. J. M. Martin, nomination paper, 270; M. J. Murphy, Democrat, 232. The official count gave Martin 265 and Murphy 236, reducing Martin's majority to 29.

The figures on the propositions given in the wardens' counts were accepted as official.

The results as embodied in the resolution declared elected the Republican candidate for mayor, for city treasurer, the four for school committee, the aldermen and councilmen in the First, Second and Third wards, and the second councilman in the Fourth ward. The Democratic candidates for alderman, first and third councilmen in the Fourth, and for alderman and second and third councilmen in the Fifth wards were also declared elected, as was the independent candidate for first councilman in the Fifth ward.

Grouped politically, the next council in joint convention will stand: Republican, 43; Democratic, 6; independent, 1.

Today City Messenger Westcott took the state ballots to Providence, to the secretary of state. The ballots were in a trunk and were so heavy that it took two men to lift it. Incidentally, it might be said that Mr. Westcott also took up the key of the trunk, so that it will not be necessary to break the lock to get at the ballots.

EXTREMELY HIGH TIDE.

There was an extremely high tide this morning. The roadway and sidewalk on Long wharf were covered with water for a long distance, and the wharves along the water front were nearly all partially covered. Swinburne & Peckham's wharf and Barker's wharf in the rear of the News office were covered for fully 100 feet from the caplog. Boats moored near the wharves stood up so high that they almost seemed to be on the wharf; in fact, at many places the caplogs had disappeared under the water and it was uncertain where the wharf and harbor met.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burns and the Misses Burns of Narragansett Pier and Captain M. Allen, who was mate on cup defender Columbia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Champlin at the Champlin House.

G. W. West's up-to-date minstrels will give a performance, to be followed by a dance, at the Gardner House, about November 20. These minstrels have given several successful shows at the Opera House in Newport, and a good entertainment is promised.

Miss Bessie Sprague of Block Island is the guest of Mrs. Andrew Williams.

Mr. Townsend Taylor is seriously ill.

Captain Armbrust today received a visit from Captain Lawson Luth, who was his mate on brig John Pearce and schooner Donna Anna, both of which Captain Armbrust commanded. Captain Luth is a Galveston pilot, and passed through the recent scene of destruction at that place. He saved himself and family by going on board an English steamer—the only vessel at the port that was not wrecked. Captain Luth came north to purchase a pilot steamer at Philadelphia, to replace the one lost at Galveston, and took the opportunity to renew his acquaintance with old comrades.

Mr. H. H. Luther has been re-elected secretary of his class at the Harvard Dental School, this being his Senior year. He has also been re-elected secretary of the Ki Psi Phi fraternity. While at the Rogers High School in Newport Mr. Luther was deeply interested in athletics, in which he always took a prominent part. During his last year at Rogers he was president of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, and also captain of the Rogers base ball nine. Mr. Luther will graduate this year, after which he will locate in Boston, where he has made many friends.

Sheriff Anthony was in town today.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Revenue cutter Dexter is in the harbor.

—Mrs. A. L. Sands has gone to New York.

—Mr. C. H. Inman of Providence is in town.

—Police Inspector Shea of Fall River is in town.

—Mr. S. B. Tibbetts has removed here from Bay View, Mass.

—Mrs. Austin L. Sands went to New York this afternoon.

—Mrs. Baldwin of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, completed her visit today.

—Mrs. C. Cleveland of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, returned to her home this afternoon.

—The sidewalks about the new city hall are now open to the public. They are so wide that one wishes they were down on Thames street.

—The new hose wagon for company No. 3 has not yet been accepted by the fire department committee. It appears to be a cheaper wagon than that of company No. 5, but it has two small ladders.

—Herbert L. Dyer has sold for Thomas and Edmund Lucas a lot of land situate on the north side of Lucas avenue, 31 feet front and containing 1,619 square feet of land, to Dennis Donnelly and Mary E. Donnelly, his wife, for $1,619.

—Mr. Patrick Halpin died this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. W. Sheehan, on John street, after a short illness. He was one of the oldest and best known of the Irish-American residents, and was formerly in business. He had not been in very good health for some years.

—The engagement is announced of Stephen Hyatt Pell, son of Mrs. John Howland Pell and brother of Mrs. Samuel Hopkins (Miss Mary Duane Pell), and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was Miss Sarah Gibbs, a sister of Major Theodore Kane Gibbs of this city. Miss Thompson has spent with her parents the last few summers at Southampton.

—Zion's Herald for this week contains an appreciative sketch of the character and life work of the late Lucius D. Davis of this city, accompanying an excellent double-column portrait. In the same issue there is also an extended account of the recent centennial celebration of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, with a picture of the church and a portrait of the pastor, Rev. T. E. Chandler.

—There is some talk at the Boston passenger station about repairs to the building to keep out the rain this winter. It is understood that a new passenger depot is to be built next spring, but to render the present one fit for use in rain and snow storms a little attention from carpenters is necessary. The baggagemen are able to make repairs to the platform as it gradually wears away, but they are not yet experienced enough as carpenters to repair the roof.

INCREASE IN SUBURBAN POPULATION.

One remarkable feature of New York state life, as shown by the census, is the relatively small increase of the cities as compared with rural places. With the exception of New York city, which, with its 3,437,202 inhabitants, is in a class by itself, the increase has been small in the state's cities. Buffalo is in the lead, with a population of 352,219, as against 255,664 10 years ago; Rochester is next, with 162,435, as against 133,896 in 1890. Syracuse has 108,374 now and had but 88,143 a decade ago. Utica and Schenectady are the only others to show great gains, the former having now 56,383, as against 44,007 in 1890; the latter, 31,682, as against 19,902.

Other cities show small gains, the total in urban population outside of New York city being about 185,000 in towns of over 25,000. Albany has lost 772 inhabitants in the 10 years, having now but 94,151. Yonkers has lost 2,631, and has 29,102; Troy 305, and has 60,651. The other cities reported that show gains are Auburn, 30,345, a gain of 4,687; Binghamton, 39,647, a gain of 4,612, and Elmira, 35,672, a gain of 4,779.

It seems, however, that the state has grown wonderfully in its rural population, and this is regarded as the sign of a healthful condition. Farming of late years is said to be coming to the front as an occupation in which both health and wealth may be won, and the men who a few years ago sought the little cities are returning to their wide acres.

Some, at least, of the great redwood trees of California will be preserved, the state having recently come into possession of about 400 acres of redwood forest through the will of the late Colonel J. R. Armstrong of Cloverdale, Sonoma county. The tract is to be held as a public park.

KENTUCKY CLOSE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Now we may look to a revival of business and a strengthening of American securities."

Hon. Francis Baring, the working chief of the firm of Baring Bros., said: "The good effect of McKinley's election has been already reflected in the American market, where prices have hardened greatly. I believe that it will increase confidence and that business will necessarily improve. English capital will be more freely invested in American securities and undertakings. As to its bearing on bi-metallism, that is too big a question to go into today. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Sir Samuel Montagu, head of the well known bankers of that name, said: "In consultation with my partners, we agreed that if Bryan were elected Americans would immediately begin to hoard gold, apprehending some kind of silver legislation that would draw on our gold reserves, causing a stringency in the money market. This fear has been removed by Mr. McKinley's election, and now the drain of gold will stop, therefore the effect on the money market will be good."

TO RE-ORGANIZE THE DEMOCRATS.

Meeting in New York to Include Men of Both Gold and Silver Leanings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A special to the Chronicle from Detroit says: Don M. Dickinson is authority for the statement that within three weeks a meeting will be held in New York city to outline a plan of re-organization of the Democratic party. He says the call for the meeting which will be sent out in a few days, will have the signatures of prominent Democrats, and will be attended by Democrats of both gold and silver leanings.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

Large Crowd to Welcome the President to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President McKinley and his party arrived at 8:10 this morning. Several hundred people had assembled at the depot to bid the President welcome, and a large detail of police were on hand to prevent a crush. Secretary Hitchcock, General Corbin and other officials gathered about the platform of the President's private car, being the first to welcome and congratulate him. The crowd outside broke into hearty cheers when the President made his appearance with Mrs. McKinley. After hasty greetings the party was driven to the White House. The trip beyond Pittsburg was at night and uneventful.

BRYAN'S DAUGHTER TALKED.

Young Women of Monticello Seminary Celebrate McKinley's Election.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The students of Monticello Seminary observed the election of McKinley with a special program. Miss H. N. Haskell, principal of the school, granted a half-holiday, and the young ladies gave a parade on the seminary campus. They were attired in curious costumes and carried oddly figured and shaped banners. After the parade they went to the Eleanor Reed Chapel, where campaign addresses were made. Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of the Democratic nominee, delivered an address on the silver issue.

RACE RIOT AVERTED.

Trouble Growing Out of the Election in a Pennsylvania Town.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 8.—After a night of excitement over a threatened conflict between negroes and whites quiet prevails this morning, and through the prompt action of the town authorities, aided by the members of Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, a race riot was averted. The trouble started Tuesday night over the election, and the fighting was kept up for a large part of the night and all the next day. There were numerous encounters between the negroes and whites and several persons were seriously hurt. Fearing a serious outbreak, a large number of extra policemen were sworn in, and these, with squads of the Tenth regiment, patrolled the streets until daylight. A dozen arrests were made, and warrants are out for many more. This morning the excitement has died down, and unless there are more assaults no further trouble is apprehended. The outbreak, it is said, was instigated by negroes recently brought from the South by contracting firms.

McKinley's Plurality in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 8.—Complete returns from all but three small counties in the state give McKinley a plurality of 14,225.

Bryan's Vote in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Louisiana will show a majority of 30,000 for Bryan and elect all six Democratic Congressmen. The election was very quiet and the vote light.

Arizona Sends a Democratic Delegate to Congress.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Marcus A. Smith of Tucson, Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, is elected by a majority of 955 over Murphy, Republican candidate.

An Illinois Precinct Solid for McKinley.

BATAVIA, Ill., Nov. 8.—A Republican unanimity unique in the history of political elections in the West is shown by the complete count of Tuesday's ballots here. One precinct gave its entire vote of 575 to McKinley.

MARKET SETTLING DOWN.

Plenty of Buying But the Advance in Prices Checked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—There were indications about the stock exchange today that yesterday's frantic demand to buy stocks had somewhat spent its force, though the crowds in the galleries were as large and the scenes on the floor quite as interesting as yesterday. The London market reflected heavy profit-taking by professionals before the opening of the New York market, and prices of some stocks were lower when the market opened here than they were last night. There was plenty of buying, however, and some buoyant spots, which helped to hold the market, such as American Tobacco, Manhattan, People's Gas, the New York public utilities, Chesapeake & Ohio and the steel stocks. Pennsylvania also rose to 140.

Large orders were received by cable to sell at the higher prices, and professional operators here in New York began to sell stocks short, and then tried to cause declines by offering stocks below the market price. It was noticeable, also, that transactions in lots of less than 100 shares were not refused by brokers. Yesterday these odd lots were entirely wanting in the record up to late in the day. The market stood up quite steadily against the selling, but the spontaneous advance in prices was checked and the market showed an approach to quiet.

Governor Gregory Congratulates President McKinley.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—Governor Gregory has telegraphed to President McKinley as follows: "Congratulations on your splendid victory, which again justifies the tradition that as Rhode Island goes in the spring the country goes in the fall."

Struck by Lightning and Burned.

KEENE, N. H., Nov. 8.—During one of the heaviest thunder storms of the year, at an early hour this morning, lightning struck the barn on the farm of F. C. Messer and the fire which resulted completely destroyed it, together with the hay and farm machinery. Ten cows were burned to death. The loss will amount to about $4,000; partially insured.

Boston Teamster Killed by Collision with an Electric.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Arthur O'Nell, a teamster for a Boston coal firm, was instantly killed today by an electric car coming in collision with his team on Fourth street, South Boston. O'Nell was 40 years of age, married, and lived in South Boston.

FLOWER SHOWS THE RAGE.

Flower shows are now all the rage. One which began Tuesday, and will close today at Poughkeepsie, is largely made up of exhibits of violets and chrysanthemums from the conservatories of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, W. B. Dinsmore, John Jacob Astor, John G. Livingston and other fashionable residents of the upper Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt carried off the chief prizes for their chrysanthemums. Another flower show began yesterday at Tarrytown, and some beautiful exhibits are also being shown there from the Rockefeller, Worthington, Gould and other conservatories in the vicinity.

HEAVY SHOES FOR WINTER.

[New York Times.]

The boots the woman is to wear this winter are made on the most sensible lasts that she has used for a long time. There is a certain breadth and slope down the toe which will give her toes plenty of room to breathe and will be comfortable. The heels are on the style of the military, but lower, sloping in a little more and giving a prettier shape than the square heel. It is much more attractive than the higher Cuban, which has had its day. The soles are heavier, if anything, than any that have been worn yet, and the extension wider, which is a style becoming to the foot. The extension is so wide on these shoes that a novice thinks at first that they must be fencing shoes.

There is that much for comfort in the design, but more has been done in the materials in the shoe. As the last has become less masculine in actual shape, though not in effect, so the material has been adapted to women's use. The calf shoes, like the tan, have to be carefully dressed, and require a bootblack, and not only that, but the blacking rubs off, and is fatal to fine gowns. The new boots are of a softer leather, which is specially dressed for the use to which it is put. It is what leather men call oil tannage in preference to dry, to make them impervious to moisture, and if the woman does not have a comfortable as well as sensible shoe it will not be the fault of the bootmakers.

The lace shoe is, if anything, increasing in popularity in these mannish shoes. There is no call for the narrow toe in any of the shoes, though there has been but little change in the general run of lasts.

For the early fall the stout Oxford or low-cut shoe will be worn, with the heavy sole and broad expansion. There are still tan shoes in the shops, and tan shoes are undoubtedly comfortable. They require less treatment in dyeing, and are consequently softer, but it cannot be said that they are fashionable; consequently for the woman who wishes to wear them still they can be had at reasonable prices.

LOOK AT THE CELLAR.

At a lecture recently delivered by an eminent physician before an audience of fashionable women the subject was sanitation of the cellar. The lecturer asserted that there were proportionately more cases of fevers in the houses of the rich than in those of the poor, and that a large number of the cases could be attributed to the unwholesome condition of cellars, and he suggested that it would be well for all housekeepers to visit their cellars at least once a week. In several cases of typhoid that he visited, after having the plumbing in the house thoroughly examined and finding it in perfect condition, he personally inspected the cellars of the houses in each case, finding in every instance barrels of straw, excelsior and an endless amount of rubbish. He stated that both straw and excelsior were noted breeders of germs.

AGAINST A STATE CONSTABULARY.

Bishop Potter Does Not Believe It Would Purify New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has recently criticized the police force of this city, was interviewed today concerning the proposed state constabulary bill, which is designed to take the control of the city's police entirely out of the hands of the municipal authorities. He said he was of the opinion that a state constabulary law would not prove efficacious in purifying the city and ridding it of questionable resorts. "In the history of reforms," the Bishop added, "the shifting of power and responsibility has never yet been effective in securing desired radical results."

ALLOWANCES FOR CHILDREN.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Under the age of 12 few children receive an allowance. Whether they should or not depends somewhat on the child, for, generally speaking, an allowance is desirable only after a certain degree of maturity of judgment is reached. But if it is given it should not be the only source of income; every child should earn at least a part of its spending-money, in ways that are not too difficult.

But when the child has money what shall he do with it? A famous economist tells us that the three legitimate uses of money are saving, spending and giving, and this is a good basis from which to study the matter. A child's saving may mean nothing at all to him; simply to fill a bank with pennies, to see it emptied, and hear that the money has been transferred to a larger bank down town, conveys no idea and accomplishes no good purpose; there should always be a definite end in view. If the savings are small, still there is father's birthday present to be bought or Christmas to be remembered. If they are larger, and amount to quite a sum in the course of a year, do not let the child become miserly and enjoy the piling up of money for itself. Possibly the money may be spoken of as a provision for the future should a rainy day come to the family, or the outlook may be toward travel or special advantages in some way. Such a feeling of possession may be an excellent thing, giving the child a proper sense of power and responsibility.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE POOR.

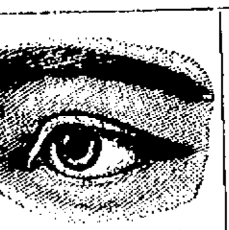
In his principles of economics Professor Marshall says that perhaps $500,000,000 annually is spent by the working classes and $2,000,000,000 by the rest of the population of England in ways that do little or nothing toward making life nobler or truly happier. The presidential address before the economic section of the British Association at its recent Bradford meeting by Henry Higgins was devoted to proving the above statement by pointing out the many ways in which, largely through ignorance, the working classes absolutely throw money away. The simple item of food waste alone is almost enough, according to Mr. Higgins, to justify the above figures. The women do not know how to buy economically, and, owing to the large number who are now practically "brought up" in factories, very few of them are passable cooks or even good housekeepers. Housekeeping of even the humbler sort, is an art. To know what is the cheapest food from the point of view of contained nutriment, how to cook it to the best advantage and how not to have any waste does not come to a woman by intuition. As Mr. Higgins says, if more knowledge and time were devoted to the teaching of cooking in our schools the meals of most families would be more varied, more appetizing and nutritious, and much more economical. Mr. Atkinson has estimated that the waste of food in the United States from bad cooking alone is over $1,000,000,000 a year.

In speaking of expensive habits, such as liquor drinking and smoking, Mr. Higgins refers to the latter as the most economical of recreations. "How else for instance, could the Hartz miner give himself an agreeable sensation 1,000 times a year at so low a cost as $2? Nobody," he continues, "would wish to see a freeman using his tobacco as the Russian peasants, described to me by Prince Krapotkin, who first chewed it, then dried and smoked it, and finally used the ashes as snuff."

The time may not be far distant, Mr. Higgins suggests, when in large industrial towns the entire preparation of meals will be in the hands of specialists, just as the originally domestic operations of baking and brewing now are.

Rhode Island Turkeys,
Rhode Island Chickens.
GROUSE. QUAIL. PARTRIDGE.
—AT—
Brown's Market,
274 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

WHY IS IT?



WHY do you strain your eyes and suffer so much discomfort?
WHY don't you have your eyes scientifically examined?
WHY will you buy glasses without consulting an EXPERIENCED optician?
WHY do you trifle with your sight and finally ruin it?
WHY don't you let me examine your eyes, advice costs you nothing?
WHY not let me make your glasses? My price is reasonable and they will be COMFORTABLE and BECOMING.
OVER TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 166 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

LowPrices

Ladies' Brooms,	$ .25
Coal Hods,	.20
Fruit Jars, per dozen,	.65
Wash Boilers,	.95
Ham Boilers,	1.00
Cylinder Stoves,	4.00
Stove Oil Rugs,	.50
Oil Heating Stoves,	4.00

Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET.

Marked-Down Sale
Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

Typhoid Fever.
Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our
Pure Distilled WATER.
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.
No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
CHEMISTS.
Telephone No. 520.
212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

For Sale---Stack of Hay,
At Senator Wetmore's place, Bellevue avenue.

WANTED. A girl for general housework. Apply at 3 Howard street.

AGENTS WANTED at once, either ladies or gentlemen; those with a knowledge of music preferred, though not absolutely necessary. Good pay for smart people. For interview and particulars address Box 115, Newport, R. I.

Children's Dresses.

Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.
From 25c. to $2.75 each.
The finest stock of
BOYS' KILTS
In this city, from 78c. to $3 each.
Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

Kid Gloves.
We have our fall line of kid gloves in stock and take pride in saying that they are equal to any in the market. Our line comprises mocha and pique gloves at
$1 per pair.
A ticket in Silver Chest No. 3 with every 25c. worth of goods purchased.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

JOHN. S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
Office 10 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence

H. J. Hass,
FLORIST.
Fresh Cut Flowers and Plants.
Funeral and Wedding Work a Specialty. Prices Very Low.
Flower Store, 234 Thames Street.
Greenhouses and Gardens on Almy Court off Bliss Road, near Broadway.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF
Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 153.

"SPALDING'S"
Foot Ball Goods.
Regulation Foot Balls.
Foot Ball Pants.
Foot Ball Jackets.
Nose Masks.
Shin Guards.
Head Harnesses, etc.
ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.
—AT—
LANDERS & SON'S,
167 Thames St., Covell's Block.
Agents for A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

The J. R. Coggeshall Farm
EGGS!
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 136-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
NEWPORT.
The event of the season. One Big Week, to begin
Monday, November 5,
The MORRISON COMEDY CO
Supporting Dainty Allie Gerald and Mr. Eugene Powers, present a new and brilliant repertoire of New York successes.
Repertoire for the week: Monday evening (first night), "The Princess of Patches;" Tuesday matinee, "One Night in June;" Tuesday evening, "We 'Uns of Tennessee;" Wednesday matinee, "Peggy's Pard;" Wednesday evening, "Blue Grass;" Thursday matinee, "The Girl from Mexico;" Thursday evening, "Coon Hollow;" Friday matinee, "The Princess of Patches;" Friday evening, "Lost in New York;" Saturday matinee, "Coon Hollow;" Saturday evening, "The Diamond Breaker Robbery."
Every play will be fully staged and beautifully mounted by company's own scenery.
PRICES—Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.; matinees, 10c. and 20c.

Grand Chrysanthemum Show
And Flower Exhibition
OF THE
Newport Horticultural Society,
IN
MASONIC HALL,
Newport, R. I.
Nov. 13, 14 and 15, 1900
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Tuesday. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday. Dancing every evening from 9 to 12.

RUMMAGE SALE
—AT—
St. John's Guild House, Poplar Street,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7 and 8.
From 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RESTAURANTS.

Just Like Mother Used to Cook it
Is the food cooked at
The Philadelphia Restaurant and Lunch Cafe,
105 THAMES STREET.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
One trial will convince you, and our prices suit the people. 21 meals for $4.
LADIES' DINING ROOMS.
BERTRAM T. CASEY.

Broadway Restaurant,
21 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

M. W. TILLINGHAST
Restaurant
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
110 WESTMINSTER STREET.
Benjamin Mumford, Prop. Providence, R. I.

FERNS AND PALMS.
I have just received a fresh supply of Boston Sword Ferns, large and small. Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants. "Jadoo Fibre" and Plantene to make them grow.
Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from Scoup, Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food.
Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.
All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Madonna Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in.
Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres.
Baskets, all kinds and sizes.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
Harry L. DeBlois, 60 Broadway.

Watches!
Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.
Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.
—AT—
E. O. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street
Near Mill Street.

Awnings.
All the new style goods.
Thoroughly made
In the best manner.
GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 216-4.

DENTAL ATTENTION IN SCHOOLS.

Proper Care in This Respect Would Raise the Standard of Scholarship.

[New York Herald.]

Should the children in the public schools have their teeth examined by dentists employed by the city? This question is being agitated by persons interested in educational matters in New York, as many of the children come from homes where they cannot receive proper dental attention, for on the crowded East Side and the equally crowded West Side are many pupils whose parents give little heed to this important subject. Indeed, those who are in a position to know say there are others, whose position and education are such that they should know better, who neglect their children almost entirely in this respect. The argument is that, since children in the public schools are examined as to their eyes and general health, the board of education should go a step further and provide at least examination of the children's teeth also.

"From a medical standpoint," said Dr. Faneuil Weiss, president of the New York College of Dentistry, "it is most important that the children of the public schools should be examined by competent dentists. Mastication is the first process of digestion. Without proper mastication there cannot be proper digestion. If there is not proper digestion there cannot be good physical condition, and unless there is good physical condition there cannot be good mental condition. It is most important, therefore, that the dental condition of the children in the public schools shall be good, because without this they cannot achieve a mental condition that is their best. Our schools today call for the best efforts that a pupil can put forth, and a degree of excellence has been established that can be attained only by those who are physically competent.

"It is well known that many pupils who were accused of being mentally inferior were found to be slow only because their eyesight was not good. Is there not as good argument where the physical condition is interfered with by lack of proper nourishment resulting from indigestion, which follows inability to properly masticate food?

"I am glad to notice that this subject is being agitated. It has been neglected too long. There are, I am certain, many dentists who are sufficiently public spirited to offer their services free to the board of education for this good purpose."

Miles M. O'Brien of the board of education is not in favor of the proposed movement. "The schools of this city," he said, "are already doing all they should for the assistance of the people who send their children to them. I am in favor of anything that will improve the work of the public schools, but I am not in favor of going outside of this work to relieve the parents of their natural responsibility. It is one thing to assist parents, but quite another thing to relieve them of all responsibility. There is no parent in this city who is not capable of knowing that his or her children need the attention of a dentist, and there are places enough where treatment may be gratuitously obtained.

"I do not attempt to say that the children of our schools receive proper dental attention, but I do say that the proposed method of free and compulsory examination is not the best way to overcome the difficulty. I believe that it would be better to establish a course of lectures on the teeth for the benefit of the parents. We have lectures on different subjects that are doing great work in educating the parents of the school children. Our lecturers speak in German, Greek, Yiddish, French and all the other necessary languages, and I have no doubt that this subject could be handled in the same manner. This would not relieve the parents of their responsibility, and would have the same result.

"The school system must not be managed so that the teacher or anybody else will take the place of the parent. By so much as it does this it fails of its true purpose. We teach the children to care for their teeth, but we do not do it for them. In the same way we teach them cooking, sewing and several other useful accomplishments, but we do not do the work for them. I am opposed to engaging dentists to work in the schools, but am heartily in favor of anything that will teach the children anything useful or that will educate their parents."

Dr. A. R. Starr, professor of practical dentistry in the New York College of Dentistry, says: "There is a lamentable ignorance of how to take care of teeth of children among the poorer classes in this city. When the second teeth force the others out of the gums the parents think it is time to do something—but not before. Or if temporary ones loosen they are pulled out by the fingers of the father or mother. But what the parents lost sight of is that these are themselves subject to decay and may become a lasting difficulty to the wearers.

"Another difficulty that dentists find is that parents often confound the first permanent molars with the temporary teeth, and when these decay do nothing, believing that they will fall out and be replaced. In this way some of the most valuable furnishings of the jaws are often lost because the decay proceeds too far to admit of filling.

"If in every public school there were a competent dentist who would look after the children they would, I am certain, have less trouble in after life. Besides, because of the effect that poor teeth have upon the stomach and the general condition of the children, I am convinced that proper care in this respect would raise the standard of scholarship and tend to improve the educational conditions of this city."

In Antwerp, Belgium, two dentists are employed by the municipal government to inspect the mouths of the children of the public schools. Each dentist has under his charge 27 schools, and he is required to inspect each pupil in them three times a year. The inspection is confined to the kindergarten and grammar schools, and is a regular department of the public school system. The dentists not only inspect the teeth of the pupils, but treat them when necessary. Exactly the same conditions exist in Brussels.

In Wurzburg, Germany, dentists are employed by the city whenever an official request is made for them to visit the primary schools. In Strasburg school children are carefully instructed in dental preservation, examinations are made in private clinics, and the results are tabulated and preserved. There is, however, no attempt at treatment.

In obedience of an edict of the King of Sweden, made in 1830, there is a systematic examination of the teeth of school children in Stockholm. The examination appears to be entirely for the benefit of dental science, since no treatment is given.

The most remarkable showing is made in Tokio, Japan, where 97 physicians are employed to make an examination in every school twice a year. It is reported that the results are excellent.

By far the best system seems to be that of Bordeaux, France, which went into operation more than two years ago. There dental surgeons make semi-annual examinations of every pupil in the city. A record is made of each child examined, and this is filed with the school authorities. The latter communicate with the parents of the children and advise them concerning the best mode of treatment. The poor are treated free.

In 19 small towns in northern Germany statistics show that of 9,725 children examined 95 per cent were dentally affected. It appears, also, that of these 372 cases exhibited anomalies, such as hare lip, cleft palate and congenital affections.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, C. F. MEYERS.

FAVORABLY RECEIVED IN DENMARK.

Negotiations for the Sale of the West Indies Will Now be Resumed.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—President McKinley's re-election has been favorably received in government and business circles here. Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands, which have been lagging because of the campaign in the United States, will now be resumed. A number of Danish financiers who have just returned from a business trip to the United States express gratification because they have succeeded in establishing closer mutual business relations between the two countries.

MOST FORMIDABLE IN THE WORLD.

Launching of Japanese Battleship Mikasa in England.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Japanese battleship Mikasa, said to be the most formidable vessel of its kind in the world, was launched this morning at the Vickers-Maxim works at Barrow.

The Mikasa is of 15,200 tons displacement, and has an indicated horse-power of 15,000. Her armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, 14 6-inch quick firing guns, 20 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders and four 2½-pounders. She has a speed of 18 knots and carries a crew of 730 men.

ENDORSED IN ENGLAND.

Election of Laurier Approved by the London Papers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The editorials in the papers here today express warm approval of the re-election of Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, and the return of the Liberal government to power. The Pall Mall Gazette voices the general tone of the comment in saying:

"Sir Wilfred Laurier is the living embodiment of the spirit required in Canada. It looks as if he might have as long a period of power as Sir John MacDonald. Not only is this French-Canadian and enthusiastic British imperialist statesman one of the most inspiring and most useful personalities in the empire, but the election attempts to turn race feeling to his disadvantage have deserved the severe defeat."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mayor-elect Garrettson went to New York last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe today.

—Miss Elizabeth G. Sherman has returned from New London.

—Newport is well represented at the automobile show in New York.

—Mrs. F. O. French and Miss French returned from New York last night.

—The City Council will hold its regular monthly meeting tomorrow evening.

—Mr. Wulf Petersen of this city will sail for Germany tomorrow to visit relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman are guests of Mrs. John Carter Brown in Providence.

Mrs. Arnold Hague has returned here from Washington and is at her cottage on Beacon Hill.

—Baron and Baroness Seilliere have returned from Paris, where they have been for two years or more.

—Mr. John H. Quarry, accompanied by Mrs. John H. Trager, left here today for an extended visit to Troy.

—The body of Mrs. Samuel R. Honey will be brought here for burial and funeral services will be held at Emmanuel Church tomorrow.

—G. T. Wells, A. W. Bullard and H. Merrill of Boston, R. F. Spooner of Providence and J. R. Caswell, R. A. Cady and S. Bush of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—The Dorcas Society is composed of members of all the churches, and has been in existence for many years. It is through the courtesy of Trinity Church guild that the society has the use of the rooms on High street.

—Edward James Banks, M. A., Ph. D., recent United States consul at Bagdad, will give a lecture on "Discoveries in the Buried Cities of Babylonia" in the First Presbyterian Church next Thursday evening, illustrated by stereopticon.

—The date for the next session of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be held at First Church, Taunton, has been fixed for April 10, 1901. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce will be the presiding bishop.

—The New York World says today that Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and for the past 21 years at its head, has resigned. Vernon M. Davis, former assistant district attorney, has been named by the board of directors of the society as Mr. Gerry's successor.

—Mr. Oliver H. Belmont was elected to Congress Tuesday in the Thirteenth New York district by a plurality of 2,3[illegible] over the Republican candidate. In the Twelfth New York district Mr. Herbert Parsons, who was married to Miss Elsie Clews here last summer, was defeated by Colonel George B. McClellan by 4,116 plurality. Colonel Edward DeV. Morrell was elected in the Fifth Pennsylvania district.

DISAPPOINTED FILIPINOS.

Methods of the American Commission Not to the Liking of the Natives.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

MANILA, Sept. 9.—There is nothing visible here in the immediate political future to presage a radical change in the status of the revolution. The conditions which require the United States to have 64,000 troops in the islands can be maintained by the Filipinos for a long time to come, should they want to do so. With the commission's advent into the field of governmental control there were hopes among the Filipinos of a change of American policy and particularly of concessions to themselves. Today the intentions and purposes of the civil commission are better understood than they were three months ago, and it is slowly being realized that Judge Taft will not declare the Filipino people to be independent, and that he does not carry in his vest pocket a proclamation granting them the fulfilment of their wildest and most idealistic hopes and ambitions. Before the commission arrived at Manila it was awaited by certain Filipino politicians with an unexpressed intention of ascertaining how gullible the members might be. Today the commission has shown itself as both hard to deceive and as a firm supporter of the Washington administration's policy. The Filipinos have been slow to learn that the commission acts in accord with the army; that these two branches of governmental control co-operate in the fulfilment of the same idea.

Negotiations between the army and the Filipinos during the last 18 months can be described briefly as follows: The army has always said: "Surrender first, and then we will talk;" while the Filipinos have continually said to the army: "Let us first talk and then may be we'll stop fighting." With each party to the negotiations firm in its attitude, nothing could be, nor has been, accomplished. The fact that the commission maintains the army's position on this question of negotiations is being forced with conviction into the minds of certain ambitious native leaders, and the truth is disappointing to their cherished intrigues. They had hoped the commission would be amenable to their ways of doing business, and for an example of this is cited Paterno's efforts, with his "love feasts" in commemoration of the amnesty proclamation, by which he tried to get the commission to lend the color of its presence to statements and conditions distinctly untrue. Paterno almost succeeded in dragging the army into this clever trap; but he learned that the commission could not be easily deceived, and the knowledge has been a sore disappointment, not only to Paterno, but to others of his kind.

The commission's methods and ways of entering upon those duties of government clearly outlined in its instructions from President McKinley have been disappointing to those Filipinos and foreigners who expected the millennium on the first of September. In the administration of Philippine civil affairs by the army there has always been noticeable the fact that the army has known its civil duties to be incidental and temporary; that it would sooner or later be relieved from these by a properly constituted civil authority, and consequently the army is said to have indulged in expedient and makeshift. As an example of this, reference is made to the Philippine municipal codes and the revision of the criminal code, issued by General Otis just prior to his departure for the United States, and made a law by a stroke of his pen. Both these revisions bear traces of hasty and temporary work, of being makeshifts, and it is now evident that General Otis hammered them out hastily at the last moment in order to get on record as having taken, on his own initiative, these radical steps toward the establishment of a civil Philippine government. These two codes of General Otis's are today being thoroughly revised by the commission, which is the properly constituted civil authority that General Otis, representing the army, knew would succeed him in civil administration. Army measures in the past, having been more or less in the nature of temporary expedient and without wise consideration of future effect, are distinctly opposed to the course of action now being pursued by the commission.

The measures taken by the commission consider the eventual establishment of a central Philippine civil government, with the needed details of provincial administration, and they are as lasting as anything that can be done in these islands until the time when Congress shall determine the future of the Philippines. The commissioners in taking specific action consider its advisability and its effect upon the completed fabric of government they are instructed to erect. They build for all time and hence they build carefully and with due consideration of the effect of every stone they put into their structure; nor can they afford to indulge in expedient and makeshift. The commission became the supreme law-making power in the archipelago September 1, and there is no one to question the propriety of the measures they adopt nor their right to enact laws. This is their beginning, and thus they have put themselves upon a firm footing for their future work. By this action of September 1 the commissioners have established the beginnings of government in which they are empowered to determine and settle the questions of Oriental complexity which will constitute the good government of the Philippines. If the commissioners are to do good work, it is but right that they should begin this work well; yet some people, Filipinos as well as foreigners and Americans, claim that the commission has not reduced taxation and custom imposts, permitted the people of Manila to be abroad after 11 o'clock at night, or opened up some narrow street to market vendors.

In a Filipino newspaper of September 3 there appears the following: "We had all of us hoped that a commission of civilians, free from the prepossessions imposed by the very nature of military obligations would have easily found a solution of the peace problem. And this pretty well expresses the disappointment of the Filipinos at large. They persist in seeing 'problems' to be solved, and they still seem to hope the United States government will treat with the men who are opposed to it by force of arms."

A certain statement, remarkably clear and exact, as to what the commission purposes, has been made public; and, although the commissioners have shown a most conciliatory desire to permit the Filipinos to ask for modifications, and are always ready to hear their wants as regards minor points, it does not appear at all likely at present that the primary condition of "surrender first and then talk" will be departed from to any great degree.

TO GUARD AGAINST DISEASE.

Special Officer to Inspect Cattle Coming from Great Britain to America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Dr. T. A. Geddes, chief of the miscellaneous division of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been detailed as a special inspector and ordered to Great Britain to inspect cattle intended for importation into the United States. The increasing prevalence of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis, has made this action necessary for the protection of the animal industry of this country.

LAWRENCE LAUNCHED.

New Torpedo Boat Takes the Water at East Braintree.

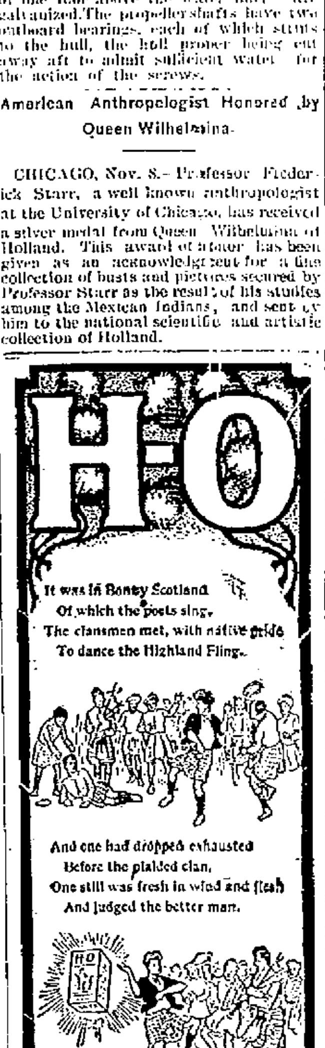
EAST BRAINTREE, Mass., Nov. 7.—United States torpedo boat Lawrence was successfully launched at the yards of the Fore River Engine Works here at 10:48 o'clock this forenoon. Miss Ruth Lawrence of New York, a direct descendant of Captain James Lawrence, for whom the boat is named, broke the bottle of champagne over the bow, with the words "I christen thee Lawrence." Simultaneously the machinery of the torpedo boat was set in motion and the craft slid gracefully from the cradle into her native element.

Thousands of spectators witnessed the launching. The church bells were rung and the vessels in the harbor blew their whistles. Among prominent invited guests were Judge Abraham Lawrence of New York, father of Miss Lawrence; Rear Admiral Hichborn, Rear Admiral Terry, Rear Admiral Endicott, Captain Lemley, Commander Kimball, Lieutenant Commanders Worthington and Barley, Paymaster Simpson, Naval Constructor Gilmore, Colonel J. E. Sawyer, U. S. A., Paymaster Conrad, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Carter.

The general dimensions of the craft are: Length over all, 246 feet 3 inches; extreme beam, 22 feet 3 inches; depth of hull, 16 feet 8 inches; greatest draught, 8 feet 6 inches. She will have a displacement, when loaded, of 470 tons and a locomotive force of 8,400 horse-power. The hull is of steel construction, all parts of which, to a height of one foot above the water line, are galvanized. The propeller shafts have two outboard bearings, each of which struts to the hull, the hull proper being cut away aft to admit sufficient water for the action of the screws.

American Anthropologist Honored by Queen Wilhelmina.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Professor Frederick Starr, a well known anthropologist at the University of Chicago, has received a silver medal from Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. This award of honor has been given as an acknowledgment for a fine collection of busts and pictures secured by Professor Starr as the result of his studies among the Mexican Indians, and sent by him to the national scientific and artistic collection of Holland.



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Telephone 299-3

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the wonderful saving of the Glenwood Home Grand range with asbestos lined oven, and two oven shelves, you would certainly have one.

GLENWOOD

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

M. E. TOBIN,
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Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.
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AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE Latest Millinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 21. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

N. L. MASON, 18 BROADWAY

FELT HATS
In all colors and a great variety of shapes for 75c., at
S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

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Cold Facts.

Most colds are contracted through carelessness.
The commonest carelessness is the neglect to wear proper clothing.
The one absolutely necessary garment in winter is a CHEST PROTECTOR.
We have them from 50c. up.

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
100 Broadway.

USE
DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,
For the Hair.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

Downing Bros., Pharmacists,
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Blackberry Cordial.

This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant astringent remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints and diseases of like character. Blackberry Root and Catechu are both well known; these in combination with Wine and Compound Elixir of Pepsin form an exceedingly active remedy.

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WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.
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Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
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Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

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ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

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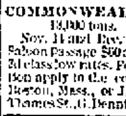

Fast Twin-Screw Service,
PALATIAL STEAMERS
Modern, Safe, Fast, Average Voyage under 7 Days.

Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool
Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:

COMMONWEALTH.	NEW ENGLAND.
13,000 tons.	11,600 tons.
Nov. 21 and Dec. 12.	Nov. 7 and Dec. 5.

Saloon Passage $60 and upwards; 2d cabin $32.50; 3d class low rates. For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. I. Greene, M. S. Holm, 183 Thames St., G. Denniston, 147 Thames St., Newport.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

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To all parts of the world,

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Ranging in price from
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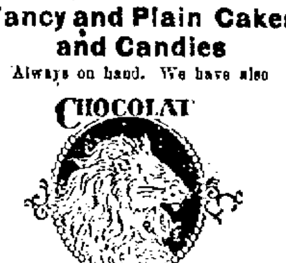
Always on hand. We have also



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From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—**6:15, 7:15, *8:15, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	3:01
Providence,		11:11	2:10	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:41
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:33 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room,

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A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

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Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.
I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.
Knives and scissors sharpened.
Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

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That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.
A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.
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Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
For $1.
Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A young lady from Bryant & Stratton's, Providence, wishes a position as assistant bookkeeper or would do commercial work of any kind. Address A. B. S., Glenn cottage, Thurston avenue.

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker, a place to sew by the day or week. Apply 150 Thames street.

WANTED—Situation as second man (or would take single-handed place) to remain in Newport for the winter. Best of references. Box 40, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young lady to act as cashier and assistant bookkeeper. One with experience preferred. Box 62, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home, or would go out by the day. Address 3 Swan avenue.

WANTED—By a boy of 16 years, a position to learn a trade or make himself generally useful. Address Box 56, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 10 Cranston avenue.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 31 Powel avenue.

WANTED—Woman, competent cook (plain cooking), and for general care of kitchen. Call mornings or evenings at 25 Cranston avenue.

WANTED—Experienced butler; also housemaid. Best of references required. Apply immediately, 9 to 10 and 2 to 3. Mrs. Zabriskie, Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—Lady cashier at Washington Market.

MANAGER—Old established mercantile house wants honest, capable man to manage branch. Salary $125 month, extra commissions. No soliciting required, but must take general direction business and be ambitious. Good references and $800 cash required. Experience as manager not necessary if qualified in other respects. Manager, Drawer 71, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Touro, corner Spring street, and New York boat, pocketbook containing ticket to Washington and money. Return to 9 Broadway and receive reward.

LOST—The finder of a gold watch, open face, and having the monogram "M. B." on the back, will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Rev. E. J. Dennen, 27 High street.

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

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TO LET—Furnished, a pleasant front room, with privilege of bath and heat; location central and first-class. Box 55, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Nice, clean, furnished rooms (with or without board), by a Swedish family. Prices reasonable. Address 3 Swan avenue.

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FURNISHING THE HOUSE.

Suitable Decorative Schemes for the Season's Changes.

[Washington Star.]

Monotony in one's surroundings is a source of much of the ennui which overtakes the average American once inside the portals of his own home; nor is the ennui peculiar to the men of the family. The women who stay indoors nearly all day are more in danger of acquiring the distemper than the masculine contingent, which is in the house only from evening until morning, Sundays excepted.

Those nations whose people live very much out of doors are accounted the most brilliant and light-hearted. This condition may be ascribed to the tonic effects of fresh air and to the constant change of scene, which induces a pleasurable activity of the mind, consequent to its efforts to adjust itself to new surroundings. Therefore, in every house there should be some modification of the furnishings of the living rooms to correspond with the changes in seasons. Every sitting-room should be provided during the summer with light mattings, thin white curtains and bamboo furniture, if possible, for, as the mind greatly influences the body, if furnishings can affect the temperature a few degress it is desirable that they should do so. For winter a room should have warm, rich tones. The harmonies of autumn foliage are reliable guides to the most pleasing shades for the time of frosts and cold.

For an apartment that is part sitting-room, part library and part parlor, a rich tone of golden brown will be pleasing. If the floor is stained it should be well covered with soft, warm-tinted rugs. The walls may be covered with cartridge paper in some shade of golden yellow that will harmonize with the the panels may be ranged irregular deep frieze of dark figured paper above. The ceiling, covered with the same stamped or figured paper, will look well laid off in square panels. A handsome border should divide ceiling and frieze. Around the lower part of the frieze should be run a narrow moulding, with another just high enough above it to accommodate cabinet photographs. Along groups of portraits of celebrities, scenes, copies of favorite paintings or pictures of favorite animals.

In a room of small proportions and no novel architectural features a great deal may be done by the use of grill-work. For instance, when a dining room opens from the sitting room, a panel of grill-work extending to the door frame on one side will give a pleasing suggestion of ample vistas beyond. The space overhead must, of course, also be covered with grill-work. Over this, on the sitting room side, a handsome portiere may be draped, and dropped, it need be, to shut off the view of the out-lying room. The door on the dining-room side may then be closed to shut out the clatter attendant upon the bringing of dishes in and out.

On one side of the doorway, preferably that nearest the fireplace, a large, luxurious-looking couch, supplied with pillows, should stand in state. If the house is lighted by electricity a pendent bulb, covered by a tinted shade, will afford all the light needed by the lounger who wishes to read. With a couple of fauteuils, a handsome hassock, some comfortable chairs of the cushioned sort, a centre table for magazines and some pictures decorating the walls, the room is comfortably furnished. Wicker is used a great deal now, and for winter service chairs of this material may be made soft and cozy by supplying seats and backs of cushions covered with fabrics to match the other decorations.

An appropriate touch may be introduced into the color scheme of the golden brown room by the use of a gold-embroidered drapery over the mantel. Gold is to be extremely fashionable this winter in dress, and as it is considered very chic to adapt one's home decoration to that of one's costuming, this hint is not to be lightly put aside.

For a more formal room, such as a parlor, another decorative scheme is suggested. Furniture of the gilded sort upholstered in light stuff is quite suitable for summer and winter. A few more substantial chairs added to give tone to the apartment; a fanciful divan that, with the addition of a few pillows, may be transformed into a couch; a pretty picture upon an easel, small tables holding bric-a-brac and a few other inconsequential bits of furniture and one's parlor is amply furnished for persons of moderate means.

In most houses the parlor is the receiving room for guests, and as such the French fashion, that accords it only such furniture as its use requires, is the idea to follow in fitting it up. Striped papers are being adopted, and for the average parlor one of these in cream and crimson makes a good background with a cornice border of gold. The pictures upon the wall should be choice, but not necessarily numerous. Better a fine print neatly framed than a cheap painting gaudily mounted.

In selecting furniture for any room it should be borne in mind that heavy plushes and tapestry upholsteries will be very unsatisfactory for summer use, although with dainty linen covers their ponderous frames may be made to look comparatively neat and cool. Heavy upholsteries of that sort, however, are great nests for dust, and as the housekeeper should not only aim at neatness and suitability in the decoration of her apartments, but also strive to have them as hygienic as possible, it is a wise plan in this age of disease-germ fearing to avoid anything that will even in thought cater to the spread of contagion.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY IN MOROCCO.

[Budgett Meakin, in the Forum.]

Yet the improvement which has taken place in the position of foreigners in Morocco during the past hundred years is amazing in the light of all they have suffered there—so amazing that it requires an effort to realize that this is still the same country, under the same native rule. While piracy continued to flourish nothing could be done, but when it was exterminated the situation commenced to improve, and to the young government of the United States belongs the honor of dealing the first decisive blow. Colonies which had with true British pluck refused to tolerate the imposition of unfair demands by their home government were not likely to submit to the payment of a tribute to a decrepit African state, whatever the powers of the Old World might do; so when the time came to enter into relations with the Moors as an independent nation it could be only upon the basis of equality, and from the first the Americans obtained respect in Morocco. As late as 1790 the brutal sultan, El Yazeed, who emulated Isma'ail the Bloodthirsty, did not hesitate to declare war on all Christendom save England, agreeing to terms of peace only on the basis of tribute. Co-operation between the powers was not their thought of, and one by one they struck their bargains.

But the New England republic, flushed by a successful war of independence, and with no interests at stake in Morocco, could afford to snap its fingers singlehanded in the face of the sultan. In 1803, when on his way to Tripoli to demand redress for cutting down the flagstaff of his nation there, United States Commodore Preble captured Moorish frigate Meshina, with an American vessel in tow, and at once shaped his course for Tangier. A treaty of friendship had been concluded in 1787 by a United States ambassador, Barclay, to last 50 years, which it did, for Preble obtained redress and the liberation of all American prizes. These prizes had been captured in accordance with one of the usual declarations of war, made in 1802, but Preble's prompt action showed the Moors that the friendship of such a nation was to be preferred to its enmity, since the latter did not take the usual convenient form of paying to be let alone.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

EXERCISE IN PRONUNCIATION.

[Los Angeles Herald.]

An exercise in pronunciation was placed on the blackboard at a teachers' institute, a prize being offered to any one who could read and pronounce every word correctly. The book offered as a prize was not carried off, however, as 12 was the lowest number of mistakes in the pronunciation made.

"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroners."

FASHIONS IN GLASS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

For those persons whose houses are furnished in a heavy and substantial way nothing can be finer than the ruby-red and white glass which is just being brought out again after the lapse of a generation or so. It is solid to a degree, and looks as if it might have descended to the present-day owner through a long line of ancestors. And the price? One hundred and twenty dollars a dozen for finger-bowls. All of the gold-decorated glass is imported, but in cut glass, whether it be that or called engraved or rock crystal, no finer is made than is manufactured in our own country.

It is always well to avoid fantastic shapes in glassware. In the goblets and various wine glasses there is very little danger of going far astray, as the shapes of the different patterns are all made to conform more or less to a conventional plan. But in punch cups and liqueur glasses, where there is more scope for individual taste, it is well to remember that first of all they are for use, and then for ornament. Indeed, the liqueur glasses may be as odd and fantastic as the hostess desires, but care must be taken not to provide the tiny ones from which it is so inconvenient to drink.

BEN'S ROOM.

[Philadelphia Call.]

"What a hideous green you are putting in that tidy!" said Belle to her "very best friend," as they sat talking over their fancy work.

"I know it," said Kate good-humoredly. "You see I bought it one night, and began to work on it by lamplight, and thought it looked pretty well. But some colors are so changeable; it looks frightful by daylight. I know only one thing I can do with it—I'll give it to Ben."

"Why—will he like it?"

"Oh, I don't know; I guess so. It'll help make him out for Christmas, and do well enough for his room. We stuff everything there." And Kate gave a little short laugh, then flushed suddenly, as she saw Belle's blue eyes bent wonderingly upon her.

"Why," said the girl, and her fingers stopped in their busy motion, "I'd just as soon think of putting anything ugly into the parlor as into Brother Frank's room; he is so choice of it."

"Oh, well, boys are different," stammered Kate in confusion.

And Belle, feeling that she was treading on forbidden ground, adroitly turned the conversation. Yes, she knew that Ben was different from her brother, and oh, how thankful she felt for that difference—thankful that Frank was strong and manly, kept above temptation—sorry for the great contrast in her friend.

"You must all do something to try to keep Ben at home these evenings," said his father one day. "I don't like the way he is spending his time."

And Kate, as she heard the words, wondered what she could do. That afternoon there was a great overhauling of furniture up stairs, and by supper time quite a transformation had taken place in Ben's room. There were pretty, bright chromos, and one or two choice engravings on the wall, hitherto bare; dainty white mats on the bureau, fresh muslin curtains draped back from the window, and everything as inviting as thoughtful hands could make it.

"Now," she said, "I wonder if he'll notice it."

"Have you a headache, Ben?" she asked, as she passed his door that evening, and saw him sitting with his head bowed upon his hands.

"Oh, no," he answered, "only thinking of going down town, but it looks so pleasant and homelike up here, I guess I'll stay."

And he did stay; it wasn't the last time, either. By and by he began to invite some of "the fellows" to come and see him at the house, and with great satisfaction would ask them to "step up" to his room. Was it strange that from these little gatherings more than one went away feeling that it was a grand good thing to have a home, and be worthy of it?

WOMEN AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In view of the encouragement given to women artists at the world's fair in Chicago, and the impetus given to their enthusiasm at that time, it is remarkable that they have failed to achieve distinction at Paris. Out of over 120 gold medals awarded for oil and water-color paintings, French and foreign, only four have been accorded to women artists. Miss Cecelia Beaux, an American, was one of the fortunate and distinguished quartet, the other medals going to Mme. Dumont-Breton, daughter of Jules Breton; Mlle. Bailey of Paris, and Mlle. Breslau of Switzerland.

It may be deemed a matter for congratulation that the four prizes went to republics. Whether this is an evidence of the superior advancement of women under republican government is a matter for discussion. Silver medals were awarded to Miss Elizabeth Nourse, an American, who has exhibited in the salons for many years; to Lady Alma Tadema, and to women painters from Denmark, Spain, Holland, Russia and Switzerland. Four French women received silver medals, among them Madeline Lemaire and Mlle Dufau, both well known outside their own country.

Women failed to achieve first distinction in the classes of engravings and lithography, sculpture, engraving on medallions and precious stones, and architecture. Two silver and seven bronze medals went to French women and one bronze medal to a Hungarian, for engraving. For sculpture silver medals were awarded to three French, one Japanese and one Finnish artist—the latter Mme. Vallgren, wife of the celebrated sculpture. Eight bronze medals were awarded to women sculptors, among them Mlle. Camille Claudel, the only pupil whom Rodin ever consented to teach. In architecture no medals were awarded to women. Medals of gold and silver were awarded to two Russian women for embroideries and tapestries.

All this is disappointing, but not necessarily discouraging. The competition at the Paris exposition was exceptionally sharp, and when all is said there is a strong prejudice abroad against women artists in general.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 39¼, Atchison preferred 77, Burlington 132, Baltimore & Ohio 78, Brooklyn Transit 61, Continental Tobacco 31¾, Federal Steel 45⅝, Louisville 78⅝, Missouri Pacific 58¾, New York Central 130⅝, Northern Pacific 61¾, People's Gas 99½, Rock Island 111¾, Reading first preferred 60, St. Paul 120, Sugar 125¾, Southern preferred 59½, Southern Pacific 40½, Tennessee Coal & Iron 61, Tobacco 102½, Union Pacific 65, Union Pacific preferred 77⅞.

10—London reported heavy profit-taking this morning in the American department. Opening prices here were somewhat affected by this, but none of the declines were down to the London parity. In some of the internationals the London weakness was entirely ignored. Pennsylvania sold in London 1½ below last night's parity, but sold here 1 point above. Sugar broke over a point at the opening, but rallied quite strongly. Trading was not so active as yesterday, but there was a large demand for stocks.

11—Important movements in the stock market were confined to the specialties during the first hour. Business was large in the railroads, but here was enough stock offered to prevent any material progress upward outside of Chesapeake & Ohio, which rose strongly. American Tobacco and Manhattan were heavily absorbed, and bounded up 2¾ and 2 points respectively. Sugar got ⅝ per cent above yesterday's close and some of the steel stocks, the tractions, Continental Tobacco and People's Gas were 1 to 1½ better. American Linseed preferred broke four, but Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie preferred advanced as much. A rise in Pennsylvania to 140, just before 11 o'clock, did not seem to have much effect elsewhere.

Noon—Money on call, easier at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾ @ 5¼ per cent; sterling exchange, strong, at $4.84½ @ ½ for demand and $4.80½ @ ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 @ ½ and $4.85; commercial bills $4.79½ @ 80½; silver certificates, 63½ @ 5; bar silver, 63½; Mexican dollars, 49½; government bonds, steady. Prices began to yield to profit-taking and the bears put out short lines. The Steel stocks and other specialties lost a point and Anaconda reacted 1½. Pacifics and Southwesterns fell below last night, Missouri Pacific losing a point. A rise of 2⅝ points in Pacific Mail did not check the decline. Bonds were not as active as yesterday, but were firm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

	Noon:
Atchison	34⅞
Atchison preferred	77
Canada Southern	55⅜
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	131⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	64⅜
Delaware & Hudson	114½
Del., Lack. & Western	178
Erie	13¼
Illinois Central	121½
Lake Shore	210½
Louisville & Nashville	78⅜
Manhattan	103
Metropolitan Traction	164
Missouri Pacific	58⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½
New Jersey Central	130
New York Central	130¼
Northern Pacific	61⅝
Northern Pacific pref.	78
Northwestern	163⅜
Ontario & Western	23½
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	18⅜
Rock Island	112
St. Paul	120
St. Paul preferred	173
Southern Pacific	40
Texas & Pacific	18⅜
Union Pacific	65
Union Pacific pref.	78¼
Wabash	7⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10
Adams Express	133
Wells, Fargo Express	130
American Tobacco	104¼
Continental Tobacco	32⅜
Continental Tobacco pref.	84¼
General Electric	145½
Lead	21
Pacific Mail	47⅜
Pullman Palace	190
Sugar Refining	126½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62
U. S. Leather	13¼
U. S. Rubber	33⅝
Western Union	82

	Closing.
Dec. Wheat	70¾
May Wheat	81½
Dec. Corn	42⅞
May Corn	41⅜
Am. Car F. Com.	20½
Am. Hoop Com.	27⅞
Am Sugar Com	129
Am. S. & W. Com.	39
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	81½
Am. Tob. Com.	104½
Am. Smltg. Com.	44⅞
Am. Tin Plate	39¼
Am. Ice Com.	40¼
Anaconda	47¼
Atchison Com.	34¾
Atchison pfd	77½
Balto. & O. Com.	78¼
Balto. & O. Pfd.	84⅛
Bklyn Rapid Transit	60
Canada Southern	56¼
Ches. & Ohio	32⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	131⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	120⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	111⅛
Chi. & N'western	165⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	45
Con. Tob. Com.	32
Del. & Hudson	114⅜
Gt. North'n Pfd.	165¾
Fed. Steel Com.	46½
Fed. Steel Pfd.	74
Glucose Sugar	56
Int. Paper Pfd.	66½
Louis. & Nashv.	78¼
Manhattan Com.	107¼
Met. Traction	166⅜
Missouri Pac.	58⅛
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	34⅛
Nat. Steel Com.	35¼
Nat. Tube Pfd.	102
N. Y. Central	130½
N. J. Central	136⅞
Norf. & Westn.	36¼
North Am.	16½
Nor. Pac. Com.	61⅝
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	76⅛
Ont. & Westn.	22½
Pacific Mail	47
Penna. R. R.	139⅛
Peo. Gas. (Chgo).	99¼
Pressed Steel	52
Reading Com.	18¼
Reading 1st. Pfd.	60
Rep. I. & S. Com.	17
Southern Pac.	40
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	39
South'n Ry. Com.	14
South'n Ry. Pfd.	59⅜
St. L. & S. W. Com.	14½
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	33⅜
Tenn. Coal & I.	62
Texas Pacific	19¼
Union Pac. Com.	65¼
Union Pac. Pfd.	78¼
U. S. Lea. Com.	12⅛
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	73
U. S. Rubber Com.	33½
Wabash Pfd.	20⅝
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W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	26½
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Western Union	82¼

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PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50. Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A FIRE

In the fireplace is very comfortable these fall evenings. Now is the time to get your andirons and fenders. Call and look at our black irons, as serviceable as any and inexpensive.

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White Ash Coal,

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FOR CASH.

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Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
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Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware.

POWDER AND DYNAMITE.

Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.

J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT and BELL REPAIRS

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Telephone 455.

Watch this space very carefully for the next few days.

BARNEY'S 254 MUSIC STORE

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A Splendid Disinfectant.

Use it for your closets, sinks, etc.

We always have it in stock.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

DROP in the PRICE of COAL.

We have today reduced the price of white ash coals 50c. per ton.

Perry Brothers.

ONLY ONE CASE TRIED.

Common Pleas Court Finds Little to Do and Adjourns to Monday.

At the session of the common pleas division of the supreme court yesterday afternoon Judge Blodgett presided and the only jury trial of the week was had, John B. Cornell being foreman. It wasn't a very hard piece of work for the jury. The case was that of Henry J. Hass vs. Frank A. Buckhout, who was assignee for Louis J. Erhardt. Mr. Callaghan appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Burdick for defendant. The plaintiff, Eugene Schreier and Mr. Erhardt were witnesses for the plaintiff and then the end came.

As is appeared by the evidence, Mr. Erhardt wanted to raise some money last January, and sent a note for $175 to Mr. Schreier, to endorse. Mr. Schreier accommodated him, but it was decided to have two endorsers and Mr. Hass, a friend of both, was asked to add his name. He had had experience in such matters which led him to hesitate about endorsing notes for anybody, and he arranged to buy at a fair valuation the cash register, safe, and some other articles in Mr. Erhardt's store, receiving a regular bill of sale and giving in payment his endorsement on the note and $45 in cash. The articles were left for Erhardt to use and fell into the assignee's hands. The note was not paid; Mr. Erhardt assigned, and the note was allowed to go to protest. Afterwards Messrs. Schreier and Hass paid the note and were to share the articles mentioned in the bill of sale. This was not easily accomplished—in fact is not yet done. It appeared that there was a mistake about Mr. Erhardt's title to the safe, and they didn't get that. The other articles had to be taken by writ of replevin, and the right of Mr. Hass so to take them was the question for the jury to decide.

It seemed to be a pretty clear case for Mr. Hass until Mr. Schreier's interest appeared, and after Mr. Hass said he considered Mr. Schreier owned part they had not squared up between them the court wanted to know how the jury could decide the articles belonged to Mr. Hass. It seemed to be not a question as to who owned the articles after the bill of sale was given, but as to who owned them when the suit began. The court seemed convinced that the suit could not stand in the name of Mr. Hass alone after he had said he considered Mr. Schreier owned part, and it didn't seem possible to change the case, which had been appealed from the district court, so the only thing that could be done was to direct a verdict for defendant.

Mr. Callaghan was taken by surprise, as lawyers often are at trials, and Mr. Burdick didn't have much to do but to enjoy the situation for his client; so, after due time for consideration, no other way appearing, the court ordered the verdict for defendant, which was duly rendered, in accordance with which the articles go to the assignee along with nominal damages (10 cents) for the trouble of this suit, and Mr. Callaghan will seek some other form of proceedings to Mr. Hass to get back what he has paid out.

At 3:47 the court adjourned to 9:30 a. m. today.

Judge Blodgett presided again this morning and the jurors were present in force. Again they found no case to try. That assigned for the day was Albert H. Hayward vs. Lewis Brown, in which Colonel Haney was counsel for plaintiff and Mr. Brown for defendant. Mr. Brown, in view of the recent affliction in Colonel Haney's family, suggested a postponement of the trial and it was finally set down for November 15, when Mr. Keohne may conduct the case of Colonel Haney.

State vs. Knowe was assigned to the same day, for final adjudication.

Thomas Wilder vs. Margaret Duggan, which had been conditionally assigned for tomorrow, stood in the way of an adjournment to next week, and Mr. Romayne, counsel for defendant, was sought and found, and agreed with Mr. Nolan, counsel for plaintiff, to continue the case. The bill of particulars is to be in by January 1 and the case is set for the third trial at the January session.

The jurors having severally stated their preferences as to serving one week or more, they were excused and about 10:05 the court adjourned to Monday at 11 a. m., when the criminal docket is to order for trial. It is expected that Assistant Attorney General Stearns will try to complete his business that day. There is considerable other business for the rest of the week.

ATTRACTING LARGE AUDIENCES.

The Marrison Comedy Company is attracting large audiences at its matinee and evening performances at the Opera House this week, and the engagement promises to be one of the most successful among those of all the repertoire company that has visited Newport. The plays presented are of a bright, breezy character and meet with much favor with the audiences, while the specialties are clever and well rendered, and there is nothing in any part of the performance to detract from the enjoyment of the whole. Last evening "Blue Grass" was given and this afternoon "The Girl from Mexico," at the later performance a detachment of 300 apprentices from the Naval Training Station being present upon the invitation of Manager Bull.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION TUESDAY.

It has been decided by the Republican managers to have the demonstration in honor of the Republican victory Tuesday evening next, and all the local campaign organizations, including the McKinley and Roosevelt regiment, the Frederick P. Harrett-on Association, the Twentieth Century Association, the Newport Association, the Newport Citizens' Association and the Middletown Cavalcade, will participate. The executive committee will meet this evening to complete arrangements. It is expected that there will be a celebration in Middletown next Thursday evening and a number from Newport will participate.

NEW BIDS FOR BUILDINGS AT FORT GREBLE.

Bids were opened at noon today in the office of Major H. P. Young, constructing quartermaster, for completing the construction of two single sets of officers' quarters, one electrician sergeant's quarters and one one-company barrack, at Fort Greble, the work having been taken away from the former contractor, David J. McKim, and re-advertised. The results are as follows: John Burroughs, Portland, Me., $34,400; Charles E. Currier, Boston, Mass., $30,800; James M. Gillies, Newport, $35,700; Friend & Maguire, Newport, $36,400; Orson F. Curtis, New Britain, Conn., $37,250; W. H. Glover, Rockland, Me., $12,930.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The marriage of Miss Sophie Metcalf Hilliard, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David F. Hilliard, and Mr. Herbert Warren Pierce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Pierce of Little Compton, was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, near Portsmouth station, Wednesday. Rev. James Lade of Brockton, Mass., assisted by Rev. H. W. McCrone of South Portsmouth, performed the ceremony, and Miss Annabel Duplisea of Attleboro acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Arthur Clark Willar of Little Compton as best man. Two boy pages, eight years of age, Elliott T. Anthony of Portsmouth and Russell Baker of Attleboro, carried baskets of flowers. The bride was gowned in white crepe du chine with trimmings of chiffon, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaid's gown was of pink, and she carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. Mrs. Belle Tallman played a wedding march. Guests were present from Attleboro, Little Compton, Fall River and Portsmouth. A collation was served. The ushers were Messrs. H. Frank Anthony and William H. Hilliard of this town. There were many beautiful presents of china and silver. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Pierce left home for a short wedding trip, and on their return will reside in Little Compton. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Borden and Mrs. Dean of Fall River attended the wedding.

Nine of the Portsmouth circle of King's Daughters attended the convention week.

There will be a meeting at Eureka hall this evening of those invited to form a new whist club.

Miss Etta Sisson has returned from a visit to Mrs. Harry Sisson of Providence.

The literary meeting of the Epworth League met with Mrs. William F. Brayton Tuesday evening. The meeting opened with a Scripture reading by the president, H. Chester Hedly, followed by prayer by Mr. Thomas D. Fuller. Action of that order held in Providence last Various items of business were discussed, one of which was a vote to make a contribution towards the minister's salary. The chairman of the committee was appointed to prepare a program for the next meeting. Various interesting games were played during the remainder of the evening.

Mrs. William J. Elliott entertained a large family party Tuesday.

Mrs. Coldeigh of Newport has been guest of Mrs. John R. Manchester.

Mr. E. E. Anthony is visiting his cousin, Mr. Caleb Anthony of Scotland, Conn.

Miss Holland has opened her dancing class at Oakland hall, which last winter proved quite successful.

Miss Lulu Carter has been spending a few days with Mrs. W. W. Anthony.

Mrs. Caroline Anthony entertained Tuesday Mrs. Benjamin Pierce, Mrs. Preserved Pierce and Miss Emily Pierce.

Mr. Barclay H. Clifford has moved into his new home.

Mrs. Clarence A. Carr of Newport has been guest this week of her brother, Mr. William J. Elliott.

SENATOR DEPEW GAVE HIS NIECE AWAY.

A special train carried to Peekskill the New York guests at the marriage of Miss Elsie Hegeman Depew Strang to David Andre L'Esperance, jr. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock last evening in the First Presbyterian church by Rev. Dr. Fessenden. Senator Depew gave the bride away. Miss Martha Depew Strang, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss May J. Strang of Peekskill, Miss Eleanor Harris of Milwaukee and Miss Annie Pawling of this city. Harry R. Danner was best man.

The bride is a niece of Senator Depew and a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Strang. She is a graduate of the Woman's medical college of New York.

Mr. L'Esperance is a graduate of Princeton University and a member of the firm of Danner & L'Esperance, lawyers, 141 Broadway.

THE CUP COURSE.

Sandy Hook Already Accepted Under the Terms of the Challenge.

[New York Tribune.]

An effort is being made to have the races for the America's cup sailed off Newport. Those who are thus proposing to change the venue apparently forget that the Sandy Hook course has already been agreed to by the New York Yacht Club. The challenge terms, as contained in the Royal Ulster Yacht Club secretary's letter, are: "I am requested by Sir Thomas J. Lipton to forward you this challenge for the America's cup, subject, as to starts and courses and other details, to the same conditions as upon the occasion of the last race, which were found so satisfactory." The club then cabled in reply: "Your challenge accepted. Conditions same as they stood at close of last year's races." That compact closed the subject, except so far as Sir Thomas might be induced to consent to abandon the course asked for by him and settled upon in the agreement. But still it may be as well to consider some points which present themselves when such a change is proposed.

It is, we believe, generally admitted by mariners that the nearer the regions where Gulf Stream warmth meets northerly currents the greater is the chance of running into fog, and it often happens, as it did last year, that vessels from New York encounter no fog until they get into that region between Block Island and Newport where the local New York Yacht Club racing courses begin. Last summer yachtsmen at Newport who were waiting to race were dreading fog every day, and July 12 the contest of the 70-footers had to be postponed. August 19 the committee had to meet to consider an all-day postponement on account of calm, and certainly Newport was not free from the most trying kinds of "Lipton weather." But it was chiefly owing to the too great value of local knowledge that the regular club courses proved undesirable for strangers. In the first race of July 15 the four seventies had to beat on a southwest wind to near Point Judith from the start, at Brenton's Reef lightship, and the Yankee and the Virginia at once stood in for the shore, while the English skippers of the Rainbow and the Minerva stood seaward. These two were hopelessly beaten inside of the first half hour. The tide was running westerly for all, but nearer the curve of the shore was apparently running much faster, giving the American skippers an immediate and supreme advantage. This was first-rate fun for Mr. Duryea, who has raced in Newport waters between 30 and 50 times a season, but there naturally would be a deficiency in asking Sir Thomas Lipton to go to that locality for the America's cup.

The new proposed course is described as 10 miles east-southeast of Block Island. It can be ascertained on the little club chart that a mark lying 10 miles east-southeast of Block Island Light would be at least 13½ or 14 miles from Brenton's Reef lightship. To this would have to be added the further miles from the lightship to the anchorages, close to Newport, which mean a long sail for a yacht beating out, so that the total distance to the starting point of the proposed course would not much differ from the distance between the Battery and Sandy Hook Point. The ease with which the starting point could be reached is said to be a chief advantage offered by the Newport course, but the difference would not materially exceed five miles. New Yorkers would therefore have to take a night steamer trip and arrive in Newport at an awkward hour, go to a hotel, get up as early as at New York, find the right excursion steamer, and do all this to save a few extra minutes on the steamer. Newport has no accommodations for a large crowd, and even if a sufficient number of steamers could be brought from distant cities to carry the people the inability to procure lodging would prevent New Yorkers from seeing the races.

Sir Thomas Lipton has already visited the Newport courses and expressed a decided preference for the Sandy Hook waters. He is not interested in the increase of Newport's social importance, nor in the social importance which may be increased by Newport. Sandy Hook bay provides an anchorage for his fleet within a short distance of his daily practice ground, where he will probably be engaged for at least six weeks before the final races begin. His own views have just been republished in the Marine Journal. "If I were asked for my own private conference in the matter I think I should vote for the continuance of the contest on the old courses off Sandy Hook," said Sir Thomas recently at Glasgow. "This is the place where so many historic contests for the possession of the cup have been sailed, and where I and many others have been defeated. For this reason I should like to keep to the old course, so that if fortune should smile on my next attempt I might have the satisfaction of knowing that I had retrieved my first defeat under the same conditions as it had been inflicted."

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mrs. Frederick A. Peckham is guest of Mrs. Thomas Barker.

Mr. Benjamin Howland, Jr., was in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Molden of Newport were guests of Mr. Molden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Molden, on Third Beach road, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham went to New York Tuesday night, for a week.

Mr. E. T. Tillinghast is at Mr. R. S. Peckham's for a few days.

Mrs. William L. Tilley is in town for a few days.

Mrs. Eliza Spooner was guest of Mrs. Thomas Barker Wednesday.

THE AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

There is no satisfactory denotive term in use to designate the aboriginal tribes of America. Most biologists and many ethnologists employ the term "American," but this is inappropriate, since it connotes, and is commonly used for, the present predominantly Caucasian population.

The term "Indian," first used (in the Spanish form "indio") by Columbus, in the belief that the lands which he had discovered in the West were on the confines of India, in Asia, is universally used in popular speech and writing, and to some extent in ethnological literature, but is objectionable, in that it perpetuates an error, and that it connotes, and so confuses, distinct peoples. Such an error was excusable at the time at which it originated, but there is no reason for its continuance, and it evidently would be well if the term "Indian" could be supplanted by some appropriate scientific designation.

During a discussion of the subject at a meeting of the American Anthropological Society May 23 of last year Major J. W. Powell advocated the use of the name "Amerind," an arbitrary compound of the leading syllables of the frequently used phrase "American Indian." The proposed term carries no implication of classific relation, raises no mooted question as to the origin or distribution of races, and perpetuates no obsolete ideas. So far as the facts and theories of ethnologists are concerned it is purely denotive. The term is sufficiently brief and euphonious for all practical purposes, not only in English, but also in the languages of Continental Europe. It may be readily pluralized in these languages, in accordance with their respective rules, without losing its distinctive sematic character. Moreover, it readily lends itself to adjectival termination in two forms, viz., "Amerindian" and "Amerindic," and is susceptible also of adverbial termination; while it can be readily used in the requisite national form "Amerindize," or in relational forms, such as "post-Amerindian."

The term is proposed as a designation for all the aboriginal tribes of the American continent and adjacent islands, including the Eskimo.

The working ethnologists in the society were practically unanimous in approving the term for tentative adoption and for commendation to fellow-students in this and other countries. As the working specialists form the court of last resort it cannot be doubted that any term acceptable to them may be expected to come into use with considerable rapidity, and be eventually adopted by thinkers along other lines.

A WINTER HENNERY.

[New York Post.]

A bright woman who lives in Queens, and whose husband works in Manhattan during the day, finds distraction as well as profit in what she calls a "winter hennery." By this she means a back yard arrangement in which her hens will lay as vigorously in midwinter as in spring. It seemed a hopeless task at first, so many were the failures she encountered, but by degrees she elaborated her plan, which is proving a remarkable success. There is first a chicken house, dry, clean, well lighted and ventilated, which will accommodate 200 hens. It is protected against rats by pieces of tin at salient points, and against vermin by a liberal use of whitewash and other chemicals.

Against the house is built a bank of earth and manure which protects it from the cold, and at the same time makes the temperature moderate. The novel feature is the scratching yard. This consists of a shed extending from the house out toward the south side. It is partly protected by side walls on the east and west, which keep out snow, rain and cold winds. The floor is made first of a layer of sand and gravel, then of finely chopped straw and gravel, and then of loose straw, into this twice a day she throws corn, oats and paddy. The grains fall down into the straw, and the hungry birds are compelled to scratch vigorously to get away the debris and secure the food. It gives them the exercise which is otherwise denied them in the winter season, and keeps them in first-class physical condition.

While her neighbors in the winter season get an eggs from their hens, she obtains enough to supply her family and to sell several dozen a day to the market. Last winter her hennery netted her nearly $30 a month, besides supplying the table, and this winter she expects to double the figures.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

It will be remembered that as the result of a competition for a National Memorial bridge to cross the Potomac river at Washington the first prize was awarded to Professor W. H. Burr of Columbia University, N. Y., who was assisted, as to the architectural features of the designs, by Mr. Edward P. Casey. Professor Burr presented two designs for this bridge, and the committee in awarding him the first prize decided to accept in general the engineering features of one design and the architectural features of the other. In the modified design the accepted features of the two plans are combined, and the result is an extremely dignified and beautiful structure.

The bridge may be broadly divided into the bridge proper, which consists of six 192-foot concrete and steel arches, with a bascule span of 150 feet in the centre, the bascule serving to span the navigable waterway, and the three spans on either side, serving to reach across the river proper. The Washington approach to the main bridge consists of 12 60-foot semi-circular concrete steel arches and 950 feet of embankment, while on the Virginia side the approach is made up of 15 semi-circular arches of the same system of construction and 1,450 feet of embankment, the total length of the bridge, including the embankments, being 3,110 feet. The architectural features have been incorporated in the new design. In the original plan the bascule piers were surmounted by massive Roman arches, which, while they were intrinsically admirable in design, were not nearly so well adapted to the site or to the structure as the piers which are incorporated in the amended design.

The judges have decided that it would be better to provide for street car lines on the main deck of the bridge, which, instead of embodying an upper and lower roadway, will be constructed with a roadway 60 feet in width, which will permit of the use of car tracks and two 12-foot sidewalks on either side of the roadway. An important modification, which greatly adds to the architectural appearance of the bridge, is the substitution of curved for straight lower chords in the bascule leaves. Good taste has been shown in adopting a flatter curve for the bascules than that employed in the three concrete spans on either side, the difference in curvature serving to emphasize the fact that the channel span is a bascule and not a permanent arch. The great arch towers at the centre and the ornamental towers at the shore abutments will be enriched with emblematic groups of statuary and heavy bas-reliefs, which will commemorate men distinguished in the foundation and development of the republic, the memorial bridge being intended to serve as a tribute to "American patriotism."

The completion of this magnificent structure will form a notable addition to the great national monuments, not merely of this country, but of the whole world, ancient and modern. The memorial will be a fitting example of the best work of the American bridge engineer in the beginning of the twentieth century, and in architectural effect it will be a worthy companion to the Congressional Library.

Red Star Cleaning Powder and Paste.

The best silver polish in the world.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Hickory, Oak, Maple, Southern, Eastern and White Pine WOOD,

PREPARED IN ANY MANNER DESIRED.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,
WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
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THEY NEVER VARY

WHEN ONCE REGULATED, SO IF YOU WOULD ALWAYS HAVE THE CORRECT TIME GET YOUR TIMEKEEPERS FROM OUR RELIABLE AND FINE STOCK OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale of

BANK STOCKS

Monday, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

In front National Exchange Bank.

50 SHARES NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
6 SHARES MERCHANTS' BANK.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed made by James A. McMahon (with Etta L. McMahon in release of Dower) to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated June 29, 1891 and recorded in Volume 26, pages 32 and 33, of the Mortgage Land Evidence of the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, breach of the condition of said Mortgage having been made and still existing, said Mortgagee will sell at public auction on **Friday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1900,** at twelve o'clock, noon, on William Street in front of the land hereinafter designated for sale, all the property granted by said Mortgage, to wit: that certain lot of land in said Newport, with dwelling house and improvements thereon, and with the appurtenances thereof, bounded, Northerly on William street, thirty feet, Easterly on land of Edward F. Hughes fifty-three and three-tenths feet, North Easterly on land formerly of P. Nolan twenty and two-tenths feet, Southerly on land of Isaac Sisson nineteen and eight-tenths feet, and Westerly or South Westerly on land of Annie Brown seventy-four feet, or however otherwise bounded, and be said measurements respectively more or less. Said Mortgage is hereby made part hereof; and said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.
By G. P. Taylor, Treasurer.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1900.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, at the residence of L. D. Tallman

IN PORTSMOUTH,

Tuesday, November 13, 1900,

At 10:30 (if fair, if not the first fair day), the household furniture of Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, consisting of one Parlor Set, one Sitting Room Set, 1 nice Rocking Chairs, 1 Extension Table, Dining-Room Chairs, Sitting-Room Chairs, 2 Marble Tables, Hat Stand, Parlor Stove, 2 Chamber Sets, 2 Spring Beds, 2 Mattresses, 1 Centre Table, 1 Oil Stove, Hanging Lamps, Cooking Utensils, 1 Sideboard and other articles too numerous to mention.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Thursday, Nov. 15, 1900

(if fair, if not the first fair day), at 10:30 A. M.,

At the house of Marion Olivia, Portsmouth,

1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Express Wagon, Canopy Top Wagon, Covered Carryall, Open Buggy, Covered Wagon, Two-Wheel Road Cart, Blankets, Harrow, Cultivator, Plow, Hand Garden Cultivator, Stalk Cutter, about 50 Hens, Hay in barn, stack of Corn Fodder, 50 Bushel Boxes, Sleigh, Wheelbarrow, 1 Express Harness, 1 Light Harness.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING.

Twelve Dollar TROUSERS

—FOR—

EIGHT FIFTY.

Only a Few Pairs.

Only at this price while advertised.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames St.

Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.

All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herringbones.

EDWARD OTTO,
Custom Tailor,
244 Thames Street.

Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Man Is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
196 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY.

III. Edition of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and "The Solitary Summer."

A Woman Tenderfoot, by Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson.
Hard-Pan, a Story of Bonanza Fortunes, by Geraldine Bonner.
The Autobiography of a Tom-Boy, by Jeanette L. Gilder.
The Romance of Gilbert Helmer, an Historical Novel.
The Stickit Minister's Wooing, S. R. Crockett.
Dr. North and His Friends, S. Weir Mitchell.
Problems of Life, Selections from writings of Lyman Abbott.
The Lane that had no Turning, Gilbert Parker.
The Duke of Stockbridge, by Edward Bellamy.
A Romance of Shay's Rebellion.
"NONSENSE ALMANAC" FOR 1901.

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Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
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—OF—

Elizabeth and Her German Garden, and The Solitary Summer.

Uniformly bound and illustrated with photogravure Illustrations from actual photographs.
Wonders of Nature, described Great Writers.
Cupid's Garden, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson.
Quincy Adams Sawyer, by Charles Felton Pidgin.
Wanted—A Match Maker, by Paul Leicester Ford; Illustrated by H. C. Christy.

THE PHILISTINE FOR NOVEMBER.

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Daily News Building.
TELEPHONE 850-3.

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Riding Bridles, $1 each

GRATRIX, HARNESS AND TRUNK STORE.

The Popular Game

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CLOCK GOLF.

For CLOCK GOLF, all that is required is sufficient space to describe the circle to form the clock face.

For practice in "putting" CLOCK GOLF is unrivalled.

It is a very popular outdoor game. Call and examine.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
168 THAMES STREET.

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Ladies' and Misses' Winter Underwear Sale

Extraordinary! 25c. and 50c.

For 25c. we are showing a most perfect garment; fleece-lined, very heavy, best we ever had, long and short sleeves, fine, clean yarn, in shirts and drawers, at

25c.

These can't last long at this price. Only 25 dozen.

For 50c. we also are showing a most extraordinary garment; very heavy fleece-lined and fine clear yarn, in shirts and drawers. Only 15 dozen of this lot. Call early if you want some of these at

50c.

NOTICE!

Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats,

All sizes, from 32 to 46. Thirty garments, heavy Boucle cloth, satine lining; new style in every way; an up-to-date coat, worth $8; this sale, or while they last,

$4.50

Ladies' Furnishers, 145 Thames St.